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Asadha 3, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, June 24, 1977/Asadha 3, 1899
(Suka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Ganga Singh, (Mandi)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Resignation of Officers of State Bank of India

*184. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several officers of the State Bank of India Headquarters, Bombay have resigned recently;

(b) whether some have been retired before completion of their term; and

(c) if so, the reasons of these mass resignations and retirements?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c), State Bank of India has reported that nine officers of the Central Office of the bank at Bombay have resigned in order to take up jobs elsewhere or to go abroad, during the last 12 months. The bank has further reported that in the last 12 months, there has been no premature retirement of officers at the Central Office before completion of the normal age of superannuation prescribed under the rules.

859 LS-1.

डा० बापू कालदते : अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या यह बात सही है कि बैंक की एसोसियेशन के पदाधिकारियों ने यह शिकायत की है कि भूतपूर्व चैयरमेन के बारे में जो शिकायतें आती हैं और जो भी कागजात आते हैं, जो अलग अलग बैंक्स हैं उनके साथ जो डीलिंग्स होते हैं और उनके बारे में जो शिकायतें आती हैं उन कागजात को डेस्ट्रॉय किया जा रहा है? क्या यह बात भी सही है कि एसोसियेशन के जिन लोगों ने ऐसी शिकायत की है, उन को फोरसिबली रिजिगनेशन देने की बात इस बैंक में हुई है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have no information to the effect that the Association has represented that there are complaints about destruction of papers and therefore the Chairman has been compelling people to resign.

डा० बापू कालदते : एसोसियेशन की तरफ से आप के पास कोई निवेदन आया है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Not of that nature.

DR. BAPU KALDATE: Can you find out?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will certainly find out.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि बैंक आफिसर्स की एसोसियेशन ने जो 15 दिन पहले निवेदन भेजा है क्या मंत्री महोदय को उस के बारे में पता है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is possible that such a representation might have been sent, but I have not seen it. If it is there, I will look into it. But I

may mention here that these 12 officers who have resigned, have resigned on different dates during 1976-77 and all of them left for a specific reason. Most of them have joined private industries in lucrative positions. One of them has joined another nationalised bank, one has joined the Unit Trust and another has gone abroad. So, it seems to me that there cannot be any question of forcible resignations.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : दो-तीन सालों से लगातार, खास करके एमर्जेंसी के काल में क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायतें सरकार के पास नहीं आई हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को स्टेट बैंक ने लोन दिया जो इसके एन्टाइटलड नहीं थे ? उसी प्रकार से क्या यूनियन की तरफ से भी सरकार को शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि भरती में गड़बड़ी हुई है ? मुझे मालूम है कि स्टेट बैंक ने नारीमन प्वाण्ट पर एक बहुत बड़ा फ्लेट लिया जिसकी उसको जरूरत नहीं थी । इसकी भी शिकायत यूनियन ने की है । क्या सरकार इन शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही करेगी ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Where there are complaints, we will certainly look into the same. The hon. Member referred to the emergency period. Now, the Chairman of the State Bank has recently been appointed and there are several senior officers who have also been changed. We will, therefore, have to make some distinction between pre-emergency and post-emergency period.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: During emergency, a number of office-bearers of the State Bank employees' associations were victimised by transferring them to other places as also by taking other actions against them. Will the hon. Minister look into the representations made by them, specially from the Madras region, and try to solve their problems and do justice to them?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I may inform the hon. Member that any complaint in regard to victimisation during the emergency period is being looked into immediately and very thoroughly. If any such complaints have come from the officers from the Madras region, these would have been examined and if they have not been, I shall be very happy to go into them.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्या यह चीज सरकार के ध्यान में है कि एमर्जेंसी के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में और स्टेट बैंक में चेयरमेन और डायरेक्टर्स के पदों पर नियुक्तियां राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों से की गयी हैं और इससे उन बैंकों के कर्मचारियों में असंतोष है ? इस प्रकार से बैंक कर्मचारियों में जो असंतोष है इसको दूर करने के लिए और इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियों को ठीक करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्यवाही करने का इरादा रखते हैं ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Only very recently, I made a statement in Bombay that there will be no question of politicalisation of the banking system and that the banks will function in an independent manner subject, of course, always to the regulations of the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: May I know, how many officers of the State Bank resigned under the previous Ministry and how many have done so under the present Ministry?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not have the figures with me.

श्री मनोहर लाल : आपात्काल के दौरान जिम प्रकार से नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों में और रिजर्व बैंक में नियुक्तियां की गयीं और उनकी वजह से बहुत से लोगों के क्लेम मारे गये, जिसके कारण उनमें रोष पैदा हुआ इसको ठीक करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का इरादा रखती है ? रिजर्व बैंक कानपुर में एक महीने से हड़ताल चल रही है जिसकी

वजह से करोड़ों रुपये की क्लियरिंग रुकी पड़ी है, बिजनेस ठप्प पड़ा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं जिससे कर्मचारियों में असंतोष दूर हो और जो बिजनेस ठप्प पड़ा है वह चालू हो ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The question before the House is about the State Bank of India whereas the question the hon. Member has asked is about Reserve Bank.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is trying to waste the time of the House. During that time some other question could have been taken up.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी न जवाब दिया है, और सवाल बड़ा क्लियर है :

"Whether several officers of the State Bank of India Headquarters, Bombay have resigned recently?"

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he asked and the Hon. Minister said that he has no figures.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : इ होने जवाब दिया है कि रीसेंटली मैंने देखा नहीं है। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आइन्दा वह अपने विभाग को हिदायत करेंगे कि मंत्री जी को मुकम्मल जवाब भेजा करे। जब रीसेंटली है तो क्यों रेजिगनेशन इनकी नोटिस में नहीं आया। और अगर जवाब ठीक से नहीं दिया तो उन अफसरों को रेप्रीमांड करेंगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think the hon. Member has misunderstood me. In my reply I have given a list of officers who have resigned for one reason or the other in the last 12 months. The total number is very small. I have also explained that almost all of them have resigned to take better employment in private sector industries. This is the position. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I think you will not be able to satisfy him.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद शर्मा : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस्तीफा देने वालों में से एक अफसर दूसरे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक में चला गया है। तो क्या नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स में आपस में कम्पीटीशन चल रहा है अच्छे अफसरों को लेने का और वह कम्पीटीशन तभी सफल होगा जब उस से ज्यादा पैसा देकर बुलावें, या जिसके खिलाफ शिकायत है वह अगर दूसरी जगह चला जाये तो पहली शिकायत से बच जाये। क्या इस तरह का कम्पीटीशन वह चलने दे रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का सवाल ठीक था कि क्या नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स में ऐसा कम्पीटीशन चल रहा है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My answer is that this does not arise from the question that is before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called the next question.

Release of Sufficient Stock of Tea for Domestic Market

*185. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism adopted by the Ministry to release sufficient stock of tea for the domestic market; and

(b) the steps so far taken to reduce the price of tea in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Producers are at present free to dispose off their tea through any of the following methods:—

1. Sale in Public auctions in India.
2. Despatch for auction at London.
3. Export directly under private sales and forward contracts.
4. Sale ex-garden in domestic market.

With a view to ensure that sufficient stocks of teas are available for domestic consumption, Government have asked the producers of tea to send 80 per cent of their produce to auction centres in the country. This has enabled larger quantities to be available for internal auctions.

(b) With a view to reversing the rise of tea prices, the Government took prompt action by imposing an export duty on tea of Rs. 5/- per kg. and simultaneously withdrawing the excise rebate available on export of bulk tea and drawback of duties on exports. As already mentioned the Government have asked the producers to make available 80 per cent of the tea produced for internal auctions. Government is also in constant touch with major tea packers who have been persuaded to lower the prices of packed teas by about Rs. 2/- per kg. w.e.f. 17-4-77.

Tea exports and internal prices are being kept under constant vigil so as to ensure adequate availability for domestic consumption. Measures initiated by the Government have started yielding results.

Vigorous efforts are also being made to augment tea production in the country so as to meet the domestic and external demand.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: From the statement it appears that to make sufficient stocks available in the domestic market for the consumption

of people here, Government have asked the producers of tea to send 80 per cent of their produce to auction centres in the country. May I know whether the government has made any assessment as to the total production in the country and what effect was there after this order to the producers to make 80 per cent of their production available for the domestic market.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Because of these instructions we could have more stocks. It has helped us to bring down the prices at the spots where these are sold.

So far as the total production is concerned in the year 1976 it was of the order of 511 million kgs. and in 1977 it will be nearly 532 million kgs.

To make more tea available for local consumption in domestic markets, the exports are being restricted to 225 million kgs. instead of 240 million kgs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister be in a position after the issue of this order to make 80 per cent production of tea available in the domestic market?

So far as the retail prices of tea are concerned, they have gone up. My information is that the price has gone up at least to the extent of 25 per cent.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I do not know from where this information has been received by the hon. member.

It is true that it was so in the month of April. On 4-4-1977 the price of leaf tea per kg. was Rs. 29.79 at Calcutta. On 30-5-1977 it came down from Rs. 29/- per kg. to Rs. 19/- per kg. The price of dust came down from Rs. 20 to Rs. 16.74 per kg. These are auction prices. I am speaking of the various auction centres. Naturally if they come down there, they percolate. It percolates to the lowest level also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने अभी अप्रैल के चाय के भाव के आंकड़े बताये और नीलामी के भाव के भी आंकड़े बताये। क्या यह बात सही है कि जो मार्च में प्रति किलो दाम 7 प्रतिशत अधिक बढ़ गये थे, उसमें फुटकर व्यापारियों को कोई अन्तर नहीं आया है। क्या इस अन्तर को कम करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया गया है? क्या मंत्री महोदय बाजार में जाकर चाय खरीदते हैं?

बहुत से चाय बागान बहुत खराब हो रहे हैं, जो पौधा अनुसंधान संस्थान है, उसकी सलाह बागानों को नहीं मिलती है जिसकी वजह से अच्छी चाय पैदा नहीं होती है। इस बारे में मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं?

हमारे यहां जितनी चाय पैदा होती है, उसमें से कितने प्रतिशत चाय विदेशों को जाती है?

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह बात सही है कि मैं खुद बाजार में नहीं जाता हूं, मेरी पत्नी बाजार में जाती है, और उन्हीं से मुझे जानकारी मिलती है। उन्होंने जरूर शिकायत की थी, मगर अब यह भी कहा कि भाव कम आ गये हैं। हमारे यहां जितनी चाय पैदा होती है वह मैंने पहले जवाब में बताया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला कि पौधा अनुसंधान संस्थान से जो चाय बागानों को सलाह नहीं मिलती है, उसके बारे में मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री मोहन धारिया : चाय का उत्पादन बढ़े, इसके लिये मैंने काफी कदम उठाये हैं। मैंने कहा कि सन् 1976 में चाय की पैदाइश 517 मिलियन के० जी० थी जो कि 1978 में 532 मिलियन के० जी० हो जायेगी, ऐसी आशा है।

इसके अलावा जो चाय एक्सपोर्ट होती है उस पर अभी हमने 5 रुपये प्रति किलो ड्यूटी बढ़ाई है। इसका चाय की कीमत पर यहां भी फर्क पड़ेगा।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In his statement the hon. Minister has said that to bring down the prices he took prompt action to introduce an export duty of Rs. 5. Is it true that before you assumed office there was no duty on tea which helped big export houses including the House of Goenka to earn huge profits by way of exporting tea.

MR. SPEAKER: Your speech can be continued when those demands are coming. You can say about Goenka and all that.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: There was no duty attached to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I want to know whether the Government will increase the export duty on tea in view of the continuing price rise.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: What we have already imposed an export duty of Rs. 5/- per kg. It has been very much there. Of course when there are scarcity conditions it is true some monopolists squeeze the country and rule the country, and if the house of Goenka is very much there, they must be participants.

श्री उपसेन : मंत्री महोदय, यह चाहते हैं कि लोगों को बाजार में सस्ती चाय मिले। टी गार्डन्स की सब बीमारियों का इलाज एक बात से हो जायेगा। इस लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय अपने शासन-काल में सब टी गार्डन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देंगे?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There is no such proposal before the Government.

SHRI BEDABRATA BAURA: So, as auctions go, we are releasing tea to middlemen. Tea is continuing to be very scarce so far as the consumer is concerned. Even in my State which produces 50 per cent of India's tea which is one of the world's best varieties of tea, near the tea garden people cannot get tea at the price which is ruling in Delhi. Will the Minister think of having a proper distribution system, an official distribution channel to supply tea.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is very difficult to have an official distribution system. What I can do is to take care that more and more of tea comes to the market. That is the endeavour of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: For the information of the hon. Member I would say that it is not External Affairs that we are discussing today. They wanted postponement. The Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House had agreed. So, the first one will be this Demand. Therefore, I think we could better go to the next question, so that there may be some time for others.

श्री उपसेन : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी आप ने कहा है कि विदेश मंत्रालय की मांग आज नहीं ली जायेगी। हम लोग आज उस पर तैयार हो कर आये हैं। इतने कम समय में हम किसी दूसरे मंत्रालय के बारे में कैसे बोल सकेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह ठीक है।

You have prepared that speech. But that can be delivered day-after-tomorrow. When the demand is coming you need not waste the time now.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Since the order of taking up of the

Demands for Grants is changed I think notice of cut-motions can be given even tomorrow. We should be given a chance in view of the change now.

MR. SPEAKER: I entirely agree with you, Madam, that, after all, when they are changing the order, they must give you time for moving the cut motions. I shall give you time.

Is it all right if I give time till the evening or so or till six to-day to give your cut motions?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: No, no should have more time. Give us time at least till tomorrow morning.

MR. SPEAKER: If you feel, you may give us the cut motions at least by tomorrow morning because they will have to be printed and circulated to you.

Now last supplementary. Come along. Shri Tiwary.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि आप कितने प्रतिशत रिलीज करते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि मार्केट में कितनी टी हो जिसमें मार्केट राइज न हो। आप ने कोई ऐसा माध्यम बनाया है या नहीं जो बराबर विजिलेंट रहे और व्यापारियों को यह मौका न दे कि कभी रिलीज कम हुआ तो दाम बढ़ जायें? आप के रिलीज करने में और मार्केट में दाम घटने बढ़ने में समय लगता है। तो आप प्रापर विजनेस के लिए ऐसा कोई माध्यम बनाए जिस से मार्केट बढ़े नहीं और आप 90 प्रतिशत रिलीज करते हैं या 80 प्रतिशत करते हैं इस से लोगों को कोई मतलब नहीं है। मतलब इससे है कि टी का दाम बढ़े नहीं।

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है और मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसीलिए हम ने ऐसा तय किया है कि जितनी टी रहती है उस के सिवाय 36 मिलियन के जी ज्यादा मार्केट में रहेगी ताकि लोगों को मिल सके।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Even earlier, the hon. Minister pointed out that his projection of production for 1977 is 532 million kgs. and he is requesting the producers to release 80 per cent for the domestic market. If we go by that figure, the domestic release will be 425 million kgs. and at the same time, he is saying that his projection for export is 225 million kgs. if you release 425 million kgs. out of a production of 532 million kgs. they will be left with only 108 million kgs. Then, how can you export 225 million kgs.? I want to know from him whether his projection of export or domestic market release figure is correct.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am sorry that when he was in that very Ministry he should know that whatever comes to the auctions is both for domestic as well as for export purposes.

मूंगफली के तेल को लाने ले जाने पर लगी रोक को हटाया जाना

* 186. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में मूंगफली के तेल को लाने ले जाने पर लगी रोक को हटाने के बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ख) सरकार का खरीफ सीजन के आने से पूर्व समूचे देश में मूंगफली के तेल के लिए बनाई गई जोनल व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: (a) The Central Government has not placed any restriction on the movement of groundnut oil from one State to another. The State Governments,

particularly the major groundnut producing States of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have also been advised not to impose any restriction, formal or informal, on the movement of groundnut oil from State.

(b) There is no zonal system for groundnut oil.

MR. 'SPEAKER: Since all three questions that follow this question pertain to the same ministry, I think we should go through them without supplementaries. That is also because the demands of the Ministry are coming up immediately.

श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में मूंगफली के तेल की जोनबन्दी की या पाबन्दी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। तो फिर गुजरात में इस वक्त जो मूंगफली के तेल का उत्पादन होता है उस में से 70 प्रतिशत गुजरात में रखा जाता है और केवल 30 प्रतिशत परमिट से बाहर जाने की मंजूरी दी जाती है। गुजरात राज्य ने अनौपचारिक रूप से ऐसे ही पाबन्दी लगा रखी है उमको हटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : उसके बारे में मैंने खुद गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर के साथ बातचीत की थी। यह स्कीम पिछले कितने सालों से गुजरात में चालू है और आज इस अवसर पर उनसे यह कह देना कि इस स्कीम को तुम पूरी खत्म करो यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैंने उनसे कहा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जितना तेल आप बाहर भेज सकते हैं उतना सजब की कृपा करें। क्योंकि यह हम नहीं भूल सकते कि सारे मुल्क को हमें अपने साथ लेकर चलना है और अगर एक स्कीम किसी जगह चालू चली आ रही है तो पूरी स्कीम को अभी तोड़ो ऐसा कहना मेरे लिए शक्त नहीं है। लेकिन मेरी कोशिश यह जरूर रहेगी कि जो जो चीज मुल्क में पैदा होती है और जो जरूरत

की चीज है वह पूरे राष्ट्र को इक्विटेबली मिले। यही हमारी नीति है और रहेगी और इसके लिए मैं दोबारा उन चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से बातचीत करने की कोशिश करूंगा जिन्होंने फार्मली इन्फार्मली कुछ रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स अपने यहां लगा रखे हैं।

श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : 16 किलोग्राम के मूंगफली के तेल के एक टिन का भाव राजकोट में आज 130/- रुपये है, दिल्ली 165/- रुपये बम्बई में 170/- रुपये और कलकत्ता में 180/- रुपये है। एक ही राष्ट्र में इतना फर्क क्यों है इसको दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या किया है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, I am well aware that the price of edible oil have gone up in the country. And, as I stated earlier in this House, the production of edible oils has gone considerably down. We require about 35 lakhs tonnes and we produce only 32 lakhs tonnes which includes vanaspathi also.

Unfortunately, instead of 32 lakhs tonnes, the production now is somewhere in between 25 to 26 lakhs tonnes. Naturally, it has effected both the availability of it as well as its price. So, at the one end we are trying to import as much edible oil as possible and, at the other end, we are trying to take advantage of the coming kharif crops and to have more production of oil seeds. What is needed for the country is a national policy for both oil-seeds and oil. This exercise is being done by the government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we shall see that we adopt a national policy for both oil and oilseeds.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Has the government of Gujarat made any representation in this behalf?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Government of Gujarat have said that because of their difficulties in the State,

they want that they should be allowed to continue with this policy because they cannot disturb the policy for the time being.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: As regards the inter-State movement of groundnut the position is very clear that there are no restrictions. I would like to know whether there are any State laws or transport restrictions which indirectly restrict the movement of groundnut?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There are laws which can frustrate the intentions of the Central Government. The question is of taking all the States together and to see that they are part of the national policy.

Request from I.T.D.C. Officers' Association

*188. **SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.T.D.C. Officers' Association has requested the Government to hold an enquiry into the conduct of certain senior officers of the Corporation during the emergency; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

पर्यटका और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) संगठन द्वारा लगाये गये आरोप आपातकाल के दौरान ज्यादतियों, भ्रष्टाचार गलत पदोन्नतियों व नियक्तियों तथा अन्य शिकायतों से संबंधित है। इसकी जांच की जा रही है, कुछ की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही है तथा कुछ की निगम द्वारा विभागीय तौर पर।

SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the hon'ble Minister be kind enough to speed up the proposed enquiry and also take action against those who are guilty?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जसा मैंने कहा है—जांच चल रही है, जांच रिपोर्ट आने पर निश्चित रूप से समुचित कार्यवाही की जायगी।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ये कौन-कौन से अधिकारी हैं और किन-किन पदों पर हैं जिन के खिलाफ जांच हो रही है ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : नाम तो उन्होंने नहीं दिया है, लेकिन जितनी भी शिकायतें आई हैं, उन की जांच हो रही है।

Import Licences issued to M/s. Paramount Engineering Works, Lucknow

*190. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether import licences/release orders were issued to M/s. Paramount Engineering Works, Lucknow during the last three years;

(b) if so, the value of the licences granted each year;

(c) whether representations from several Members of Parliament had been received that a former Minister had used undue influence in getting the licences issued in favour of the said company; and

(d) whether any enquiry into the issue of licences to the said firm had been ordered and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There were allegations against grant of licences to this firm in the earlier periods.

(d) The matter is being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know what were the allegations and against whom were they levelled? Secondly, whether the following allegations were levelled:

(1) That the former Union Minister, Shri Chandrajit Yadav had substantial interest in the company and the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports granted the licences of the recommendations of the Minister concerned.

(2) that although there were nothings on the files which proved the existence of the letter of recommendation of the Minister yet the letter was removed from the file.

Thirdly, whether this company cornered crores of rupees by selling the costly imported material in the black market and then evaded the actual verification with the connivance of the Estate Industries Department and the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on the plea that the records were destroyed in fire in 1972 when this matter was raised in this House and the other House? Now the question arises whether the fire was deliberate and whether the factory premises were insured and whether any claims were preferred by the Company and how did it happen that import licences to the tune of about one crore of rupees were issued from 1969 onwards? Whether any verification regarding the actual use was ever made? Whether any allegations were levelled or not?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is really a very strange case and it is being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation. From the records, it

seems that this firm without any credibility was given licences at one time to the tune of Rs. 65.0 lakhs. Even though the firm had said that in 1972 records were lost, in 1973 again some release orders were issued to this firm and I cannot say who are involved in it. (Interruptions). I do not think that the Minister could be absolved in that way. I agree. But it all depends on the enquiry to be made by the Central Bureau of Investigation. We have to await the findings of the Central Bureau of Investigation. But in the mean time on 5th April 1977 we lodged our F. I. R. with the CBI and, Sir, I can assure the House that we shall go ahead with this enquiry and we shall see that stringent measures are taken against those found guilty.

DR. MURLI MOHOHAR JOSHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has received allegations against the former Union Minister, Shri Chandrajit Yadav from a number of Members of this House? Whether the letter written in this connection is missing from the file? Whether the papers relating to this subject and the file have been removed from the records deliberately?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is true that the allegations were there against Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I would not like the hon. Minister to mention the names of the Members who are no longer here. I have a great respect for them. Please also note that Mrs. Kripalani also sent a recommendation on this subject. Therefore, don't single out... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav was a Member of this House. He was one of the Ministers in the previous Government. If you do not ask about this today, then tomorrow this will be asked.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Shri Yadav was a Minister then.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He was not a Minister at that time. He was a Member of Parliament.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I do not know why the hon. Members get agitated or annoyed. I have not stated anybody's name. But when a specific question was put to me, naturally, I am here to state from the files and I said "It is true that there may be allegations against Mr. Yadav". Had I been put a question about Mrs. Kripalani, I would have answered that also. I do not know why they are unnecessarily agitated. (Interruptions). The question is that this whole matter has been left to the C.B.I. now. Let them investigate into this matter, I shall come before the House with full facts whenever the enquiry is completed. Before that it will not be fair on my part to say anything on that.

Working of Vijaya Bank Ltd.

*191. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports appearing in the "Blitz" dated 28th May, 1977 regarding the working of the Vijaya Bank Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have noted the allegations made in the article.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is surprising to know that the hon. Minister has given a simple reply to this question. It is a very serious allegation against the Chairman of the Vijaya Bank Ltd. During our own period of administration, Mr. Madhu Limaye himself raised the same kind of allegations against the Chairman of the Bank. This matter is a very

serious one and it is a test case. It is a case of corruption. The question is that there is a serious allegation against the Vijaya Bank Ltd. in regard to the misappropriation of a huge amount. The Chairman of the Bank himself is taking the commission. His own patrons and relatives are also given the commission and other benefits. There are a lot of allegations and violations of rules and regulations of the Bank. There was also prosecution against the person concerned. I have got all the papers and if necessary I am prepared to bring them before the House. The report says like this:

"The Chairman's foreign bank account numbers are: First National City Bank, New York: A/c No. 81390; Swiss Credit Bank, Lugano, A/c No. 98710. His son Ashok Kumar Shetty's Swiss Credit Bank Account No. at Turin is 8069851."

Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us how much money has been credited into these foreign Bank accounts? I would like to know whether he would look into these matters. They were protected by the highest people in the previous government. Are you going to protect them in the same way or are you going to take action against them; they are exploiting the employees and they are committing a fraud on the bank.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The first question was whether government were aware of the reports appearing in 'Blitz' dated 28 May regarding the working of the Vijaya Bank Ltd. I said: yes. The Vijaya Bank chairman himself has sent a rejoinder to this article in 'Blitz' in which he has answered and he has stated his point of view and he says that the allegations are not correct. There is no question of this government wanting to protect anybody; if there are specific charges against any one, they will be looked into. It is all that I can say.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I seek your protection. If you permit to quote from the Reserve Bank inspection report, it says: "The Chairman

cannot be considered a fit and proper person to hold that office."

MR. SPEAKER: Is that the Reserve Bank report?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Reserve Bank has made any enquiry into the functioning of Vijaya Bank and made a report about it and if so will he place a copy of the report on the Table of the House? Hon. Minister said that there was a rejoinder; it has not appeared in 'Blitz'. How did he get? This is the political pressure being put on him. I want a categorical answer. What action was taken against the corrupt chairman? It has come in the Reserve Bank report. He is exploiting the employees and he is committing a fraud on the bank. Will you ask him to lay the report on the Table of the House?.... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: May I give him an answer?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a possibility of the Cabinet expansion and if you come here you can answer, not now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If you would not listen, then I cannot help it. So many of you were speaking that I am not quite sure if I have got all your points right. I think you enquired whether the Reserve Bank had investigated into this matter. The Reserve Bank had carried out a normal inspection of this bank and there was a report. That inspection report was not favourable to the bank in certain respects. Well, certainly there were certain points which were not favourable to the Chairman. So, the Reserve Bank is fully ceased of the matter and now that these other points have been made, the Reserve Bank will go into this question again. That is all what I can say.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Mr. Speaker. Sir, I want to ask the

Hon. Minister regarding the report made in the 'Blitz' paper. If there is any false allegation or slanderous allegation, is he going to take any action against the press concerned and if there is any black mailing attempted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is for the Chairman of Vijaya Bank. If he considers the report that appeared in the 'Blitz' paper to be incorrect or slanderous, he will take proper action in the court of law.

श्रीमती ग्रहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर :

क्या मंत्री जी यह जानते हैं कि इन्कम टैक्स कमिशनर ने चेयरमैन के खिलाफ इन्कम टैक्स का सीरियस वायलेशन करने के लिए क्रिमिनल प्रोसीडिंग्स चालू की हैं और चेयरमैन अभियुक्त नम्बर 2 हैं ? इस के बाद भी सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने और रिजर्व बैंक ने उन को एक साल का ऐक्सटेंशन दिया है। यह ऐक्सटेंशन कब दिया है, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीडिंग्स जो चेयरमैन के खिलाफ चालू है यह बात क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Income Tax Department has launched the prosecution under Sections 277 and 278 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Section 200 Criminal Procedure Code against the Vijaya Bank Limited, its Chairman and Managing Director, Chief Accountant and some other Officers of the bank for deliberate omission of various interest payments in the returns made by the bank under section 285 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the financial years 1971-72 and 1974-75. The complaints have been filed on 9th February, 1977 before the Judicial Magistrate's Court, Mangalore. Now, I may tell you, Sir, that the offence is of this nature. The banks are supposed to report all cases where interest in excess of Rs. 400/- have been paid to any client, customer or depositor. This bank has failed to do so in the case of a number of customers. It

is not as if they did not pay interest. But they failed to comply with this requirement. In the main, this particular offence for which they are charged, might well be described as a technical offence. (Interruptions). I am giving you the full information. I am entitled to clarify so that you may not go under a wrong impression that the offence is of a heinous nature. In so far as the second question as to whether it is a fact that he has been given a year's extension, yes, it is correct that he has been given a year's extension.

श्रीमती ग्रहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : कब ऐक्सटेंशन दिया ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know the exact date. He was given a year's extension very recently.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sathe.

AN HON. MEMBER: When was the extension given?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He has been given extension very recently during this government. An year's extension was given by the Reserve Bank; it is not an extension given by the government. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Three of you are shouting and they are all sitting quietly. That means the minister cannot answer any question unless it is satisfactory to you three people! Next question.

SHRI KALYAN JAIN: Question 192.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You had called me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I know. But so many of you start shouting. I cannot help it. I have called the next question.

Textile Mills deliberately rendered sick

*192. SHRI KALYAN JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of textile mills are being deliberately rendered sick; and

(b) what step Government propose to adopt to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

श्री कल्याण जैन : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह कपड़ा मिलें 3 साल पहले लगातार करोड़ों रुपया कमा रही थीं और अब गत दो वर्षों से घाटे में चल रही हैं। इसके कारण कपड़ा मिल अपना बहुत सारा सामान दूसरे उद्योगों में ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैंने इन्दौर के बारे में शिकायत भी की थी। देश में 25,30 मिलें अब भी बन्द हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई नीति निर्धारित की है कि जिससे जो कपड़ा मिलें रुग्ण थीं, जो बन्द हैं, उनको ठीक व चालू किया जा सके ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The question was "whether the government are aware that a large number of textile mills are being deliberately rendered sick" and to that I replied 'no'. Otherwise, along with several other factors including rising prices of cotton and several other troubles, this factor is also responsible. It is very difficult to say how many are sick because of the deliberate attempt of the owners. But it is true that many of them have

not observed the rules of the game fairly. Naturally because of the tendency to increase the profits, these mills have gone sick. As I have declared in the House, it is the duty of the government to take care of these hundreds of workers. Therefore, even though N.T.C. may not be able to take over these sick mills, we shall be giving all possible co-operation to the State Governments to take over the mills wherever they are viable.

श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या मंत्री महोदय सब रुग्ण मिलों की समस्या के बारे में कोई संसदीय समिति बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : कोई संसदीय समिति बनाने का विचार नहीं है। लेकिन हम ने पार्लियामेंटरी कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में काटन टेक्स्टाइल और जूट के लिए एक ग्रुप बनाया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह ग्रुप इस समस्या का अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन करेगा और अपने सुझाव हमारे सामने रखेगा।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: One of the main reasons for the textile mills becoming sick is that they are very old and that they are not being modernised properly. What steps the Government is going to take to modernise these mills so that they may not become sick?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as modernisation is concerned, Government has already initiated certain measures and accordingly for the modernisation of these mills institutional finance is made available on long-term basis and even the interest is also of the order of 7.5 per cent on nearly 60 per cent of the loan required by the mills. Besides, import licence and other things are granted wherever necessary. Sir, I entirely share the view of my hon.

friend that these mills have gone sick and no care has been taken to modernise them.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : देश भर में बहुत सी कपड़ा मिलें बीमार हैं—संकट में हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं, क्या सरकार उन्हें अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार रखती है। मेरे क्षेत्र में इन्दौर टेक्स्टाइल मिल बन्द हो गई है, जिस के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से मिला था। इस कारण हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं। क्या उस मिल को शीघ्र अपने हाथ में ले कर उस को चलाने की सरकार की योजना है; यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री अभी चुने गये हैं। उन के साथ मैं इस बारे में जरूर बात करूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. He will discuss with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने पूछा है कि देश में काफ़ी मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं, क्या सरकार की उन के बारे में कोई नीति है।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Nothing is being taken down now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की हिमांज आ रही हैं। उस में आप मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में भी बोल सकते हैं। अब आप बैठ जाइंगे।

Now you will have to sit down. The Minister has to sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over. I have asked them to sit down. I am not asking the Minister to give the answer.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is 12 o'clock. The Question Hour is over. We now come to the Short Notice Question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being taken down. You are given the freedom. I am not hearing. No questions. The Question Hour is over. I am not going to take up the Short Notice Question and it is not going to be taken up, unless there is order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: A point of order under rule 376. I am quoting the rules regarding the Short Notice Question. It is mentioned here very clearly. It says:

"A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and if the Speaker is of the opinion that the question is of an urgent character...."

This is a matter which has occurred 2 or 3 years ago. The Short Notice Question has been accepted by the Speaker. My only point under this Point of Order is whether it is of an urgent character. We from this side of the House send hundreds of questions; and nothing is being accepted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are raising a very relevant point. But we have the practice of permitting one gentleman to speak, not with all the people around shouting. If that habit is given up, it will be easy for me. I am hearing Mr. Ravi. What is the use of

Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Lakkappa shouting?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I want to hear only Mr. Ravi, because he has raised a point of order. Would you not allow me to hear? His time is wasted; your time is wasted; the time of the whole House is wasted. If this is what is going to happen, I will be helpless. I have allowed him to speak. I can reply. But there should be some order in the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not casting any aspersions on you, Sir. This may be a matter of public importance; but the question is whether it is urgent or not. We on this side send him many questions; but it depends upon the Minister to accept the questions. But unfortunately it happens to be a matter between the ruling party and the Ministers. We are completely ignored. The Ministers in the Government of India belong to everybody. They are not party ministers. The question is whether my point is relevant or not. I request you, Sir, to look into this and see whether this kind of questions can be accepted or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen this point. In regard to the Short Notice Question, the Speaker has no authority to force it on the Minister, unfortunately. If the Minister accepts, I can include it. If the Minister does not accept, actually I can do nothing. In some cases, when he accepts, I have the power not to accept it and not to put it in the agenda. I can say that it is not urgent. It may be rejected by the Speaker. Why should I take the opportunity of rejecting a question? So, I send most of the questions to the concerned Ministers. They must also get some answer from somewhere. If it is not available in the Secretariat, they will have to write to the State government, or do something. I do not know their problems. They have their own difficulties. Therefore, when the Minister accepted

this, I asked the question to be included. Let us allow the Health Minister to answer the question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Goods supplied to Bangladesh through Red Cross

S.N.Q. 5. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods worth crores of rupees were supplied to Bangladesh by Indian Red Cross;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these goods have found their way into the market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री

(श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस आशय के आरोप लगाये गये हैं।

(ग) इस मामले की जांच हो रही है।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रश्न के महत्व का सवाल उठाया था, मैं आप की इजाजत से पहले यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि इस प्रश्न का कितना महत्व है। 1971 के बंगलादेश युद्ध के समय इण्डियन रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी ने बंगला देश के पीड़ितों और शरणार्थियों के लिये करोड़ों रुपये का सामान उन में बांटने के लिये भेजा था, लेकिन वह वहां न पहुंच कर मार्केट में पहुंच गया। रेस के स्कैण्डल के बारे में इस सदन में पहले काफ़ी चर्चा हो चुकी है, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ दबाइयां, मिल्क पाउडर और दूसरी कई चीजें थीं जो उनको राहत पहुंचाने के लिये भेजी गई थी इस में करोड़ों रुपये का ख़र्च है। उस समय

की सरकार को यह चाहिये था कि जब ये आरोप लगाये गये तो उस की जांच सी० बी० आई० से कराती, लेकिन उस ने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया। मंत्री महोदय को शायद यह भी मालूम होगा कि इस बारे में बंगला देश रेड-क्रास सोसायटी के चेयरमैन काजी गुलाम मुस्तफा 5 साल की सजा काट रहे हैं। अगर उस समय इस की फिजिकल जांच हो जाती तो मालूम हो जाता कि इस में कितना घपला है। उस वक्त डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी कर्नल भाटिया ने ऐसी मांग की भी थी, लेकिन उन की मांग को ठुकरा दिया गया था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ क्या आप अभी भी इस की जांच सी० बी० आई० से कराने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्वास्थ्य विभाग जो मुझे मिला है, इस में जहां-जहां भी मैं हाथ डालता हूँ, इतनी पाली जगह है कि पूरा गट्टा तक चला जाता है। अब इस को मफाई मैं कहां तक करूँ। माननीय सदस्या ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है वह सही है। इस के उत्तर में आप पैम्फलेट को देख लीजिये—मैं इस को पढ़ देता हूँ . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो अंग्रेजी में है—आप कैसे पढ़ेंगे।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ—चूँकि मेरी मातृ-भाषा हिन्दी है, मेरे माता-पिता अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते थे, इसलिये मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ। लेकिन अगर कोई कोटेशन अंग्रेजी की आयेगी तो उसे पढ़ूंगा।

“SAVE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY FROM THE UGLY CAUCUS OF SHRI RANGANATHAN, S. S. MITRA, AJIT BHOUMIK, R. K. GUPTA & COMPANY; CORRUPT HANGERS ON THE CORRUPT INDIRA GOVERNMENT MUST GO. WE DEMAND IMMEDIATE CBI ENQUIRY INTO THE RELIEF MATERIALS SCANDAL OF BANGLADESH REFUGEE CRISIS OF 1972,

FINANCIAL MALPRACTICES, ADMINISTRATIVE IRRIGULARITIES AND VICTIMISATION OF STAFF.”

“Demonstration against the management on the 23rd June.”

यह इतना बड़ा पैम्फलेट है, इस को और आगे क्या मैं पढ़ूँ, मैं इस को सदन की मेज पर रख देता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted that to be placed on the Table. You have it with you, in your Secretariat, but not on the Table. This House must follow some rules. The Speaker is there. You cannot put anything on the Table. I am not going to permit it.

श्री राज नारायण : मैंने आप की बात को मान लिया।

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given permission. You go ahead and answer the question.

श्री राज नारायण : आप की आज्ञा को गिरोधार्य करता हूँ नम्रता के साथ। श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्या ने जो चार्ज लगाए हैं, वे कोई ऐसे नहीं हैं जो कि नये चार्ज हों। मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिए बता दूँ कि जो पहले गवर्नमेंट थी, उस सरकार के समय में भी रेड-क्रास सोसाइटी के सम्बन्ध में चार्ज लगाए गये थे और उनके बारे में सदन में 16-11-72 को एक प्रश्न भी पूछा गया था। उस का उत्तर भी हम ने मंगा लिया है और वह मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

प्रश्न : बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए भारतीय रेडक्रास सोसाइटी को कुल कितनी सहायता मिली ?

उत्तर : भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान (जो अब बंगला देश) है से आए हुए शरणार्थियों

को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए भारतीय रेडक्रोस सोसाइटी को विदेशों से जो सहायता मिली, उस का कुल अनुमानित मूल्य, जैसा कि सोसाइटी ने सूचित किया है, लगभग 25 करोड़ रुपये था।”

यह तो उस प्रश्न का जो उत्तर उस समय दिया गया था, वह है। अब हम क्या कर रहे हैं, वह बात मैं बताऊंगा। अगला प्रश्न था :

प्रश्न : (क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बंगला देश को राहत सामग्री का भारत के कई शहरों के खुले बाजार में मिलने की खबरों की ओर दिलाया गया है ?

(ख) क्या इस विषय में कोई जांच की गई है। यदि हां, तो उस के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

उत्तर : (क) और (ख) : समाचारपत्रों में कुछ ऐसे समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं जिन में आरोप लगाए गये हैं कि बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए जो सामान भारतीय रेडक्रोस सोसाइटी और आक्सफोम से प्राप्त किया था, उस में से कुछ बाजार में पहुंच गया है। भारतीय रेडक्रोस सोसाइटी के अध्यक्ष ने उक्त आरोपों से इन्कार किया है, फिर भी आक्सफोम से मिली राहत सामग्री के बाजार में पहुंचने के आरोप को और इसी ढंग से अन्य कई शिकायतों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।”

यह पहली सरकार का उत्तर है। (व्यवधान) बबराइए नहीं, एक दिन का कोढ़ नहीं साफ़ करना है, यह तो 30 साल का कोढ़ साफ़ करना है (व्यवधान) .

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: On a point of order. You very rightly pull up Members when they make long speeches while asking questions. Are you going to allow the the same thing to be done by a Minister? Can a

Minister's reply deteriorate into a long speech?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order there, but he is giving a comprehensive reply, the whole material, so that you may not ask any further supplementaries. He is giving full information.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, यह भूतपूर्व सरकार के मंत्री द्वारा दिया गया जवाब मैं पढ़ रहा हूं। इससे संबंधित, जानकार लोगों के मेरे पास दो-तीन खत आये थे। एक खत है श्री के० के० दास का जो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में सचिव रहे हैं। जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया है, इसी प्रकार के विषय पर जबानी तौर पर श्रीमती जार्ज फर्नानडिस, सुश्री लैला कबीर ने जब मुझ से 15 मई को वह मिली थीं, उस समय बताया था। फिर श्रीमती लेला फर्नानडिस ने 16 मई को चिट्ठी लिखी है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि इन्होंने सवाल पुछवाया है और उस पर यह सब बतला रहे हैं। यह सदन का अपमान है। (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट आफ़ आर्डर है। श्री साठे जो कि इस सदन के एक सीनियर मेम्बर, हैं उन्होंने इस शब्दावली का प्रयोग किया है कि मंत्री महोदय ने मिल कर के यह प्रश्न पुछवाया है और अब यह सब बतला रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) मेरा इस संबंध में कहना यह है कि यह मंत्री महोदय पर इंसीन्युएशन है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से डाऊट करेंगे तो सदन का काम नहीं चल सकेगा। आज राजनारायण जी मंत्री हैं, कल को उधर के लोक मंत्री थे। मेरा आग्रह है कि इस प्रकार का दोषारोपण किसी मंत्री के खिलाफ या किसी सदस्य के खिलाफ नहीं होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो माननीय सदस्य श्री साठे ने कहा वह उन्हें वापस लेना चाहिए । यह इल्जाम उन्होंने मेरे ऊपर लगाया है । इस प्रकार की बातें करने की मुझ में आदत नहीं है । इन लोगों की तरह से मैं दबाव में आने वाली नहीं हूँ । कोई भी मुझ पर दबाव डाले, चाहे किसी आफिस से दबाव डालने की कोशिश की जाए, मैं उनकी बातें सुनने वाली नहीं हूँ । अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसकी जरूरत इसलिए पड़ी कि आज इंडियन रेड क्रॉस की जनरल बाडी की मीटिंग होने वाली है और सब लोगों को यह मालूम होना चाहिए इंडियन रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी क्या चीज है ।

दो-तीन दिन पहले नहीं, मैंने 11 तारीख को शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया था और कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस भी दिया था । लेकिन मेरा शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन आफिस में नहीं मिला । इसलिए मैंने इसे दोबारा दिया । मैं यह सब बातें कहना नहीं चाहती थीं लेकिन मुझे मजबूर होना पड़ा । इसके अलावा और भी गंभीर आरोप हैं जो कि मैंने नहीं उठाये हैं । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: For the information of the Members I would like to say that when there are too many calling attention notices, I convert them into short notice questions. I know the hon. Lady Member had given a calling attention notice on this subject some time ago, but I converted that into a short notice question. Even in the case of Mr. Ravi I did it once or twice. Therefore, the office does it and sends it to the Minister. If they have the information, they accept it and if they do not have the information, they ask for time.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, आप कोई नये अध्यक्ष नहीं हैं, और आप संसदीय प्रथा से पूर्णरूपेण परिचित हैं । मैं सादर, साग्रह निवेदन करूंगा कि क्या सम्मानित

सदस्य ने जो मेरे ऊपर आरोप लगाया है कि मैं ने सांठ गांठ कर के यह प्रश्न पूछवाया, यह सही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is not correct that there is a collusion between the Minister and the hon. Member. I have said that. I said that 10 days ago it was given by the hon. Member. I have clarified it. Don't go into that. You answer the question.

श्री राजनारायण : आपने ठीक कहा । मैं चाहता था कि आप उन को संसदीय प्रथा और सुनिश्चित मान्य सिद्धान्तों के मुताबिक यह कहेंगे कि जो उन्होंने गलत आरोप लगाया है उस को वापस लें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have said the truth.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ । श्रीमती लैला कबीर फर्नीचर ने भी हम को इसी तरह का प्रश्न पूछा था तभी से मैं ने इस पर इनक्वायरी की । उसी इनक्वायरी के फलस्वरूप हमारे पास जो सूचनाएँ आयी हैं वह मैं माननीय सदस्या को बता देना चाहता हूँ ।

इस में हमने सोचा कि चूंकि स्वास्थ्य सचिव, श्री के० के० दास, रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी से पूर्ण-रूपेण संबंधित थे, उन की जानकारी क्या है वह भी लूं, क्योंकि उन की एक चिट्ठी हमारे पास आ चुकी थी । दो खत उन के हमारे पास आये, उन्होंने एक चिट्ठी लिखी प्रजीडेंट आफ इंडिया को 7-5-77 को ।

"To the President of India,
Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
Dear Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you read all that? Normally, when a question is answered, that is not done.

श्री राजनारायण : इस में उन्होंने पूरा पूरा लिखा है और यह लिखा है कि जो फैक्ट्स रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी के बारे में कहे जा रहे हैं कि बंगला देश के लिये जो सामान आया वह बंगला देश वालों को नहीं मिला बल्कि बाजार में बेचा गया और जगहों पर बेचा गया, इस की पूरी तरह से, अच्छी तरह से इन्क्वायरी करायी जाये। यह मांग उन्होंने भी की। और श्रीमती लैला कबीर फर्नेन्डीज़ ने भी यही मांग की।

MR. SPEAKER: She is not a Member of this House. Why do you read all that? The hon. Member's question is: Are you going to make an inquiry?

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, जरा मेरी मुसीबत को सुन लीजिए। मैंने इस पर राष्ट्रपति से बातचीत की क्योंकि इस से मेरा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, इस के चेयरमैन राष्ट्रपति हैं। मैं कुछ करने वाला नहीं हूँ। मेरे पास कोई शक्ति नहीं रह गई है। सारी शक्ति चली गई है राष्ट्रपति में, राष्ट्रपति कमेटी एपोइन्ट करते हैं और राष्ट्रपति ही चेयरमैन एपोइन्ट करते हैं। हम ने राष्ट्रपति को चिट्ठी लिखी कि आप जो कमेटी और चेयरमैन एपोइन्ट करते हैं वह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। कम से कम आप को हमारे मंत्रालय से इस सम्बन्ध में सलाह लेनी चाहिये। और मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राष्ट्रपति ने स्वतः अपनी ओर से कहा कि हां इस कमेटी का चेयरमैन तो मैं जहां तक समझता हूँ हेल्थ मिनिस्टर को होना चाहिये। मैं ने कहा आप करिये या न करिये,

मगर मेरी राय लें कि किस को चेयरमैन बनाया जाये। मेरे दिमाग में था डा० सुशीला नायर को चेयरमैन बनवा दें ताकि वह इस काम को ठीक से देखें।

इतना ही नहीं मेरे पास यहां तक सूचना है कि...

यह डेढ़ करोड़ की बिल्डिंग बनी है, 55 लाख रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिया है और उस बिल्डिंग में तमाम शराब की बोतलें भरी हुई हैं। जब उनको लिखा गया, राष्ट्रपति ने लिखा, तो क्या जवाब दिया है—

“हां बोतलें थीं, मगर अब बोतलों को हमने एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट को दे दिया है।”

मैं समझता हूँ कि सी०बी०आई० इन्क्वायरी से इसमें कुछ नहीं होगा। इसमें कुछ निष्पक्ष, स्वतंत्र पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बना कर अच्छी तरह से जांच कराई जाये। क्योंकि सी०बी०आई० के लोग भी किस तरह से रपट बनाते हैं और किस तरह से रपट बड़े-बड़े अफसरान बना रहे हैं, इस पर भी मैं अपनी एक राय रखता हूँ। मैं सी०बी०आई० से यह ज्यादा पसन्द करता हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप पर यह भार देना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बना दें जो इसकी जांच करे। इस मामले में इतनी बंगलिग है कि मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask a question whether he is going to enquire into it. (Interruptions). I will consider it. I cannot give an assurance whether the Parliamentary Committee and all that will consider what happened.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order. You kindly see Rule 370. It says:

"If in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table."

I would like to know from you, Mr. Speaker, your ruling whether these papers should be laid on the Table, according to Rule 370?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot take away the privilege of a Minister. The hon. Member can ask the Minister to answer it.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : मेरे दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो मंत्री महोदय ने पहले ही दे दिया है। 9 मार्च से 16 मार्च तक दिल्ली में जो एशियन रीजनल कान्फरेंस हुई, उसमें बहुत खर्चा कर के डेलै-गेट्स की सब व्यवस्था की गई, जिसमें उन लोगों को दारू, शराब दी गई। यह दारू उनको डोनेशन में मिली जो कि मोहन ब्रवरीज वगैरा से मिली जिसकी एक्साइज ड्यूटी का 28 हजार रुपया रैडक्रास सोसायटी ने भरा। क्या यह सही है कि इसमें से काफी शराब की बोतलें आज भी रैडक्रास सोसायटी के पास हैं और मेरे सवाल देने के बाद काफी बोतलें बेच दी गई। जब यह सब हुआ है और काफी मिस-डीड चल रहे हैं इंडियन रैड क्रॉस सोसायटी में, और कल उनकी नई बिल्डिंग का उद्घाटन राष्ट्रपति जी के हाथों से होने वाला है तो मैं चाहूंगी कि सी०बी०आई० से

इन्क्वायरी कराई जाये, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी नियुक्त करने की बात कही है तो क्या वह कमेटी सभी प्रकार के आरोपों की इन्क्वायरी कर के पूरे दोषी लोगों को सजा देने का काम करेगी ?

श्री राजनारायण : मैं माननीय सदस्या की जानकारी के लिये बता देना चाहता हूं कि अभी अभी मेरे पास एक खत आया है जो कि श्री मनुभाई के० भिमानी का है। उनकी चिट्ठी प्रधानमंत्री के पास भी गई और फाइनेन्स मिनिटर श्री पटेल के पास भी गई है। मैं ने श्री पटेल से पूछ लिया कि क्या उन्होंने कोई कार्यवाही की है, उन्होंने बताया है कि उन्होंने वह मेरे पास ही भेज दिया है। यह उनकी 23 अप्रैल की चिट्ठी है जिस में लिखा है :—

"These complaints are against Shri S. Ranganathan, Chairman, S. S. Maitra, Secretary-General and Shri Ajit Bhowmick, Joint Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi."

इनका कहना है कि इनके खिलाफ कोर्ट में मुकदमा दाखिल हुआ है और आज उसकी तारीख है।

"If summons are issued against them before the Magistrate before 11 A.M. and if I get that information, I will send somebody to you with that information."

दिल्ली की जनता इतनी ऊब गई है कि अब वह इन की बंगलिंग को ज्यादा बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। जनता यह जरूर उपेक्षा करती है कि जनता सरकार उस की मांगों की ओर ध्यान देगी। इस लिए हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि चाहे एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बना कर इस

की जांच हो, चाहेसी० बी० आई० इसकी जांच करे, और अगर कोई जांच नहीं करेगा तो एक दिन मैं खुद ही वहां जांच करने के लिए चला जाऊंगा, क्योंकि यह देश का सवाल है। इस नज़ाकत में मैं नहीं पड़ने वाला हूं कि मिनिस्टर शुड नाट गो इथर --दि मिनिस्टर कैन गो एनीव्हेयर।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अपना प्रश्न हिन्दी में पूछना चाहता हूं इस आशा के साथ कि मंत्री महोदय इस का संतोषजनक उत्तर देंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि श्री के० के० दास जैसे सुप्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति के आरोपों के आधार पर, जो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में सचिव रह चुके हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय राष्ट्रपति को चिट्ठी लिख कर यह आग्रह करेंगे कि रेड क्रॉस के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष के काल को अब बढ़ाया न जाये। जो कांग्रेस समर्थित संसद् सदस्य हैं, जिन के बारे में कई आरोप मंत्री महोदय के पास आ चुके हैं, और जिनका कार्यकाल अब समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री राजनारायण : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही उचित प्रश्न किया है। उन की भावना की कद्र मैंने तीन दिन पहले ही कर दी। मैंने तीन दिन पहले राष्ट्रपति को एक खत में यह लिखा है कि ऐसा सुनने में आता है कि 24 तारीख की मीटिंग में नई कमेटी बनेगी और आप नये चेयरमैन को एपॉइंट करेंगे। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की है। पहले उन्होंने कहा कि राज नारायण जी, मैंने फरवरी में साल भर के लिये उन को चेयरमैन नियुक्त किया था और फरवरी में उन का साल पूरा होगा; अभी जब है मैं आप से चाहता हूं कि आप इस विषय को न उठाये; मैंने श्री रंयनाथन् को हिदायत दे दी है कि वह कोई भी ऐसा काम न करें, जो राज नारायण की

इच्छा के विरुद्ध हो। मैंने कहा कि श्रीमान् राष्ट्रपति जी आपकी हिदायत को मानने के लिए वह कतई नैयार नहीं हैं; वह मेरी इच्छा को जानते हैं; इस देश का कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं है, जो मेरी इच्छा को न जानता हो। 1 मई, से 20 मई तक जेनेवा में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन था। 5 तारीख को हमारी ओर से डिनर का आयोजन था। मैं नहीं गया। मैंने अपने सचिव को कहा कि डिनर के निमंत्रण पत्र बंटे हुए हैं, आप दे दो, लेकिन हमारी ओर से जो डिनर हो, उस में शराब कतई नहीं दी जायेगी। मैं इस को कैसे बर्दाश्त कर सकता हूं? मैंने इस बान को लिख दिया है, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति ने अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट कर दी है। चेयरमैन उन्हीं को बनाना है।

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I rise on a point of order. Is it right that the President of India can be discussed on the floor of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has given some information which, he thought, was relevant. I wish President had not been mentioned. I agree with the hon. Member. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. He discussed the President of the Red Cross Society, not the President of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not make matters worse. He has only read some letter. He has given some information. No discussion about President. No more discussion on this.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Problems of sick and closed Jute Mills

*187. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of All India Jute Textile Workers Federation has been called by his Ministry for a discussion on the problems of sick and closed jute mills;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the number of sick jute mills at present, State-wise, and the time by which they are likely to run smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). 7 jute mills in West Bengal and 1 in Bihar have been affected by work stoppage. Efforts are being made to restart all the viable units as early as possible. Government intends to hold discussions with the representatives of workers from jute industry in early July, 1977.

Proposal to reserve Khadi and Handloom for Home Market and Textile Mills' Produce for Export purposes

*189. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reserve the entire home market of handloom and khadi and the country's existing textile mills' produce solely for export;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) to what extent the decision will reduce the prices of cloth which are increasing rapidly?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A comprehensive policy, linking the various sectors of the textile industry is under formulation. This will take into account all relevant aspects; including exports, home market supplies and the necessity to maintain the prices of cloth at reasonable level.

Increase in Foreign Exchange Sales

*193. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any rise in the foreign exchange sales during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the figures of inward remittances. It is a fact that there has been a rise in the figures of these remittances as indicated below:

	(Rs. in crores)
1974	539.31
1975	1053.76
1976	1514.86

The above figures are gross non-export receipts which include all kinds of receipts such as airline receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receipts, dividend receipts, tourism receipts, etc., besides the four heads of receipts relevant to the term 'inward remittances' namely (i) family maintenance, (ii) saving of non-residents, (iii) migrant transfer and (iv) money order receipts.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

*194. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of foreign exchange reserves held by the Government as on 31st March, 1977;

(b) the sources of accrual under each head; and

(c) in what manner Government are considering to deal with these reserves?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The total value of India's foreign exchange reserves on 31st March, 1977 amounted to Rs. 3,243.7 crores made up of Rs. 2,863.0 crores of foreign exchange, Rs. 187.8 crores of gold and Rs. 192.9 crores of SDRS.

(b) While fuller information has to await compilation of detailed balance of payments data, the available indications are that the accruals to foreign exchange reserves arose from favourable trade balance and substantial increase in inward remittances.

(c) The foreign exchange reserves will be used for assisting in the maintenance of price stability and for stimulating the growth process of the economy.

Merging of Nationalised Banks

*195. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to merge all nationalised banks into one; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction of Interest Rates for Savings Bank and Short Term Deposits

*196. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN:

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale behind the reduction of interest rates for savings bank and short term deposits;

(b) the implications of the reduction on the savings habit of the people especially the weaker sections;

(c) whether Government have considered the implications of gravitation of savings to the deposits taken by Joint Stock Companies, private persons etc. with all the attendant risks; and

(d) the control exercised by Government over deposits taken by concerns other than nationalised banks and post office savings bank to ensure that the depositors do not come to grief?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that the changes in the interest rates on short-term fixed deposits of maturities of 91 days and more and upto 5 years have been made mainly to smoothen the spread between the rates of interest on short-term fixed deposits and long-term fixed deposits. The distinction between cheque operated Savings Bank Accounts and other Savings Bank Accounts and the stipulation of a lower rate of interest of 3 per cent per annum on cheque operated Savings Bank Accounts is based on

the nature of these two types of accounts, the former being functionally transactions oriented and the latter more truly partaking of savings. Small depositors, particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas and those belonging to the weaker sections of the community, whose Savings Bank Accounts are not usually transactions oriented and who do not avail of cheque facilities would continue to be entitled to interest on their savings deposits at the old rate.

Reserve Bank of India have indicated that the changes in deposit rates of banks are not expected to have any noticeable impact on the aggregate savings mobilised through diverse savings media.

(c) Government have taken into account the possibility of a diversion of the savings in the form of public deposits with non-banking companies. Such diversion, if any, is, however, unlikely to be from savings deposits which are mostly of small amounts or from fixed deposits of maturities of over 5 years for which the interest rate has been maintained at 10 per cent per annum. Besides, the higher rate of interest paid on public deposits by the non-banking companies, is partly in the nature of a compensation for the element of risk involved in such deposits compared to the bank deposits—a factor which influences the selection of savings media by the people.

(d) Although the Government and the Reserve Bank have formulated regulations which govern the quantum and the tenure of public deposits accepted by the non-banking companies and also provide for publication of certain minimum data on the financial status and working of such companies in the advertisements inviting public deposits and/or in deposits application forms, such deposits/loans are in the nature of contracts between the depositors and the concerns accepting such deposits, enforceable only in a Court of Law.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा जूतों का निर्यात

* 197. श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम पिछले कई वर्षों से जूतों का निर्यात बहुत से देशों को कर रहा है और निर्यात आदेशों की पूर्ति किन माध्यमों से की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या निर्माताओं को निर्यातगृहों की तुलना में कम क्रयादेश दिये जाते हैं, और क्या कुछ आदेश राज्य व्यापार निगम स्वयं ही पूरा करता है ;

(ग) क्या इस नीति के अन्तर्गत निर्माताओं की तुलना में बिचौलियों को अधिक लाभ होता है ; और

(घ) क्या वास्तविक निर्माता को अधिक लाभ सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए नीति में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) जी हां। उन एजेंसियों की सूची विवरण 'क' में दी गई है जिनसे माल प्राप्त किया जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। अधिकांश क्रयादेश निर्माताओं को ही मिलते हैं, निर्यात सदनों को नहीं। राज्य व्यापार निगम स्वयं कोई सप्ताई नहीं करता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विषय 'क'

सहकारी

1. मैसर्स लिबर्टी फुटबियर कं० करनाल
2. मैसर्स एरो ट्रेडर्स (प्रा०) लि०, नई दिल्ली
3. मैसर्स राम नाथ एक्सपोर्ट (प्रा०) लि० नई दिल्ली
4. मैसर्स बीके फुटबियर एन्ड लेदर इन्डस्ट्रीज (प्रा०) लि०, आगरा
5. मैसर्स के० एक्सपोर्टर्स (प्रा०) लि०, आगरा
6. मैसर्स चिनार एक्सपोर्टर्स, नई दिल्ली
7. मैसर्स लिमो बर्मा एक्सपोर्टर्स, आगरा
8. मैसर्स शूण्पो, आगरा
9. मैसर्स लैदरपैन्ट कं०, आगरा
10. मैसर्स एरोशना, नई दिल्ली
1. मैसर्स टेनरी एन्ड फुटबियर कारपोरेशन, कानपुर

गमूह

1. मैसर्स ओरिएन्ट फुटबियर एक्सपोर्टर्स आगरा
2. मैसर्स स्टेन्डर्ड फुटबियर्स एक्सपोर्टर्स, आगरा
3. मैसर्स हैन्डक्राफ्ट्स एक्सपोर्टर्स, आगरा
4. मैसर्स आगरा फुटबियर (प्रा०) लि०, आगरा
5. मैसर्स नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ इन्डस्ट्रीयल को-ऑपरेटिव कं० लि० आगरा
6. मैसर्स सुप्रीम फुटबियर एक्सपोर्टर्स, आगरा

7. मैसर्स लेदर इन्डस्ट्रियल एसोसियेशन, आगरा

8. मैसर्स भारतीय चर्मोद्योग संघ, आगरा

9. मैसर्स यू० पी० एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन, आगरा

10. मैसर्स ताज फुटबियर एक्सपोर्टर्स, आगरा

11. मैसर्स फुटबियर एक्सपोर्ट सिन्डिकेट, आगरा

12. मैसर्स फ्लावर एक्सपोर्टर्स, आगरा

13. मैसर्स क्वालिटी फुटबियर एक्सपोर्टर्स, आगरा

14. मैसर्स चर्म पादुका निर्माता संघ, आगरा

15. मैसर्स सोनी इन्टरप्राइज, नई दिल्ली

16. मैसर्स मार्डेन फुटक्राफ्ट्स, नई दिल्ली

17. मैसर्स ईस्ट वेस्ट ट्रेड प्रमोटर्स, नई दिल्ली

18. मैसर्स हरियाणा स्टेट स्माल इन्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन, चन्डीगढ़

19. मैसर्स दिल्ली स्टेट इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली

20. मैसर्स तालपत्र इन्टरप्राइज, नई दिल्ली

21. मैसर्स स्टेप्वेल इन्डस्ट्रीज, नई दिल्ली

Rewards to Informers of Tax Evader

*198. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had announced rewards to persons who were to inform the names of individuals who have avoided taxes;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) how many persons have been rewarded during the last three years and the amount paid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The scheme of giving rewards by the Income-tax Department in respect of information furnished and assistance rendered leading to detection of tax evasion or recovery of taxes, has been in existence since 1950.

(c) During the financial years 1974-75 and 1975-76, over Rs. 12.68 lakhs was paid as reward to informers in respect of 374 claims. Information for 1976-77 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Retrenchment of Staff in Central Government Offices and Public Undertakings etc.

*199. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the Central Government offices, public undertakings, State Governments and other organisations for retrenching 10 per cent of the staff as one of the economy measures; and

(b) if so, its likely effect on filling up of posts and vacancies in various Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) All Ministries/Departments of Central Government have been requested *vide* Finance Secretary's demi-official letter dated 13-5-1977 to review their staff strength as also that of their subordinate formations to explore the possibility of reducing existing sanctioned strength by at least 10 per cent. A copy of this letter had been laid on the Table of the House in answer to

Unstarred Question No. 902 on 17-6-77. In regard to public sector undertakings and State Governments, they have been requested to observe economy measures in staff expenditure as laid down in Finance Ministry O.M. dated 27-5-77, a copy of which has also been laid on the Table of the House in answer to Unstarred Question No. 902.

(b) As a result of the aforesaid measures, it is anticipated that some posts may become surplus and existing vacancies may not be filled up.

North Brook Jute Mills, Hooghly (West Bengal)

*201. **SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the threat of mass retrenchment of workers and staff in the North Brook Jute Mills, Champdani, Hooghly (West Bengal); and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop the retrenchment there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Jute Mills

*202. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given any sanction for modernisation of jute mills;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has discussed the matter with the trade union in the Industry before giving such sanction; and

(c) the impact of modernisation on employment in jute industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). At the instance of the Government of India, the Industrial Development Bank of India has formulated a "Soft Loan Scheme" to provide financial assistance on concessional terms to production units in certain selected industries including jute for modernisation, replacement and renovation of their machinery and equipments to enable the units in these industries to increase their productivity and competitiveness. No discussion with the Trade Union was held. The scheme does not involve any retrenchment.

Problems of Rubber Growers in the State of Kerala

*203. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:**
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rubber growers in Kerala State have not been getting suitable price for their rubber products; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to explore new rubber markets in foreign countries for the betterment of rubber growers in that State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The price of rubber has been fluctuating. In August, 1974 it went up to Rs. 1,012 per quintal for lot rubber (grades 3, 4 and 5) as against the minimum price of Rs. 520 per quintal of grade I rubber (RMA 1-X) fixed by the Government. In October, 1976 the lot rubber price came down to Rs. 520 per quintal. At

present the price is ruling around Rs. 620 per quintal.

(b) Yes, Sir. The STC has already exported about 14,000 tonnes of rubber mainly to Japan, Singapore and West Germany. They have also effected exports of rubber to Yugoslavia and Rumania which are new markets. They are also exploring new markets.

Scheme for strengthening Consumer Cooperative Societies

1643. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a central scheme for strengthening consumer Co-operative Societies in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) There is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Fifth Plan for strengthening Consumer Cooperative Societies.

(b) The main features of the scheme are given below:—

(i) The scheme envisages development of the Consumer Cooperative movement under an integrated All India plan of action involving:

(aa) establishment of new department stores and retail outlets in selected areas;

(bb) accelerated development of existing institutions which have a good potential for growth, on sound lines; and

(cc) strengthening the wholesale sector at the level of State

Consumers Cooperative Federations to provide technical guidance and managerial and business support to the Consumer Cooperatives at the lower levels.

(ii) The financial assistance provided by the Government of India under the scheme will be over and above the State plan ceilings. The introduction of this Centrally Sponsored Scheme should not in any way result in reduction or curtailment of the normal programmes of the State Governments for the development of consumer cooperatives, the proposed Central assistance being only selective to supplement the State Sector programmes.

(iii) The institutions taken up for intensive development under the scheme will have to fall in line with administrative, accounting, and operational procedure and plans of development that may be drawn up in this behalf by the Government of India or the Consultancy and Promotional Cell of the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation, or any other expert agency that may be utilised for assistance in this behalf.

(iv) The assistance to be provided to selected institutions under the scheme will be based on project reports and programmes of development prepared for each institution by the State Governments, on expert advice.

(v) Assistance to be given to State Consumer Cooperative Federations will be related to the business turn-over and growth potential of each Federation. Pooling purchases and building up of buffer stocks would require opening of distribution centres/warehouses. Assistance according to the requirements of each Federation for construction of business premises and branch-cum-godowns will be provided.

(vi) The institutions selected should have a growth potential and should have a concrete plan for expansion of their business activities, which could be in the form of opening additional retail units as also expansion of the lines of business of the existing units, with the due regard to local demand and viability.

(vii) Financial assistance under the scheme is also being provided to consumer cooperatives for—

(i) establishment of Common Kitchen Centres for students in Universities and degree colleges;

(ii) setting up of small scale industrial units for processing agricultural products and producing consumer articles.

2. During the current year priority has been accorded for organisation of a large number of small branches (Janatha Shops) in selected areas for the benefit of weaker/weakest sections of the population.

Panel of Income Tax Officers

1644. SHRI NATWARLAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce the system of panel of Income Tax Officers for each jurisdiction instead of single Income Tax Officer for each jurisdiction to avoid the possibilities of monopolistic corrupt practices; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Take over John's Textile Mills at Agra

1645. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for taking over Johns' Textile Mills at Agra with a view to provide employment to labour laid off because of its closure; and

(b) whether the dues on account of Sales Tax, Excise Duty and Income Tax will be sufficient to meet the cost of acquisition.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों में हवाई पट्टियों का रखरखाव

1646. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों में विशेष परिस्थितियों में उपयोग के लिए बनाई गई हवाई पट्टियों का निरीक्षण केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है और क्या इन हवाई पट्टियों के समुचित रख-रखाव के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्मित विमानक्षेत्रों के लिये कोई वित्तीय

सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। परन्तु, जब कभी राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अनुरोध किया जाता है तो नागर विमानन विभाग द्वारा स्थानों के चयन, सुविधाओं तथा विशिष्टियों (स्पेसिफिकेशंस) के अभिविन्यास (ले-आउट) और अन्य तकनीकी जानकारी के बारे में तकनीकी परामर्श निर्देशन (गाइडेंस) प्रदान किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में एक समान पदों पर नियुक्तियों के लिए अर्हताएं

1647. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में एक समान पदों पर भर्ती के लिये भिन्न-भिन्न अर्हताएं निर्धारित हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में सीधे भरती किये जाने वाले अधिकारियों के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यता है कुछ न्यूनतम प्रतिशत अंकों सहित अथवा उसके बिना ग्रेजुएट चार्टर्ड अकाउटेन्ट होना। आम तौर से लिपिक पदों के लिए कुछ न्यूनतम प्रतिशत अंकों सहित अथवा उनके बिना ग्रेजुएट होना न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता है फिर भी कुछ बैंक कुछ प्रतिशत अंक वाले मैट्रिक पास व्यक्तियों को भी प्रतियोगिता में शामिल होने की अनुमति देते हैं। अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के बारे में जबकि कुछ बैंकों ने शैक्षणिक योग्यता लिख और पढ़ सकना निर्धारित की हुई है, कुछ अन्य बैंकों ने निर्धारित किया है कि उम्र मीदवार ने स्कूल में कुछ निर्धारित स्तर तक अध्ययन किया हो। कुछ बैंक यह भी अपेक्षा करते हैं

कि अधीनस्थ पदों के लिए आवेदन करने वाले उम्मीदवारों ने स्कूल में एक स्तर के बाद अध्ययन न किया हो। विशेषज्ञों के सम्बन्ध में हर एक बैंक द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार शैक्षणिक योग्यताएं निर्धारित की जाती हैं।

शैक्षणिक योग्यताओं की भिन्नता के कारण मुख्य रूप से प्रत्येक बैंक में पहिले से प्रचलित प्रथा का चालू रहना है।

Delegation from Pakistan international Airlines to India

1648. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Pakistan International Airlines visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the discussions they had with the officials of Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following subjects were discussed between the two delegations at the meeting in May 1977:—

(i) A review of the revenue pool agreement between the carriers;

(ii) Promotion of traffic and future schedules on the Indo-Pak sectors;

(iii) Mutual handling of flights in each others' territory;

(iv) Tariffs; and

(v) Other administrative and financial matters.

Minimum Statutory Price of Natural Rubber

1649. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the present minimum statutory price of natural rubber?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The minimum prices of various grades of natural rubber notified by Government are given below:—

Grade and quality of rubber	Rupees per quintal
GROUP 1	
RMA IX	520.00
RMA 1	520.00
GROUP 2	
RMA 2	516.70
RMA 3	513.40
RMA Cuttings No. 1	496.86
GROUP 3	
RMA 4	505.68
RMA 5	496.86
Cuttings No. 2	483.64
GROUP 4	
Precoagulated crepe	532.14
Pale Latex Crepe IX	527.72
Pale Latex Crepe 1	523.32
Pale Latex Crepe 2	521.12
Pale Latex Crepe 3 FAQ	518.92
GROUP 5	
Estate Brown Crepe Super IX	510.08
Estate Brown Crepe IX	501.26
Estate Brown Crepe 2X	94.66
Smoked Blanket	501.26
Remilled Crepe 2	484.74

Grade and quality of rubber	Rupees per quintal
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GROUP 6

Estate Brown Crepe 3 X .	477.02
Remilled Crepe 3	472.62
Remilled Crepe 4 .	460.48

GROUP 7

Flat Bark .	441.74
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Normal latex upto 35% con- centrates	620.00 Plus a premium of Rs. 38.58 per 100 kgs. of DRC.
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Latex concentrates of 36% to 50% (both inclusive)	520.00 Plus a premium of Rs. 72.76 per 100 kgs. of DRC
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Latex concentrates of 51% to 60% (both inclusive)	520.00 Plus a premium of Rs. 94.80 per 100 kgs. of DRC
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[DRC—Dry Rubber Content]

Payment of Dues to Pensioners of Posts & Telegraphs

1650. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared in April, 1976 that the pensioners would be given dearness relief at 5 per cent of their pension for each rise of 16 points in the cost of living over 200 points;

(b) if so, whether Government have acted upon and had paid dues to the pensioners belonging to Posts and Telegraphs and other Central Government pensioners; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Third Pay Commission had recommended that all future pensioners should be given a relief at the rate of 5 per cent of their pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 per month and a maximum of Rs. 25 per month, as and when there was a 16 point rise in the 12 monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960=100). In the light of this recommendation, Government had sanctioned 3 instalments of relief to all Central Government pensioners including those who retired before 1st January, 1973, with effect from 1st August, 1973, 1st January, 1974 and 1st April, 1974 respectively. Thereafter, keeping in view the resources available, the Central Government pensioners have been given further relief on *ad hoc* basis to the extent of 10 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 50 p.m. w.e.f. 1st October, 1975, to compensate the pensioners for the rise in the cost of living. This relief was sanctioned in April, 1976. These reliefs in pension have been given to all Central Government pensioners including pensioners belonging to P & T Department. A special relief at graded rates to the Central Government pensioners has already been announced in the Budget Speech. The orders in the matter will be issued shortly.

Enhancement in the Percentage of G.P.F. Contribution

1651. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to enhance the percentage of General Provident Fund contribution from the present 6½ per cent to 15 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons for increase in the G.P.F. percentage contributions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(The present minimum rate of contribution is 6 per cent and not 6½ per cent as mentioned by the Hon'ble Member.)

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy to Vanaspati Industry for getting Edible Oil

1652. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vanaspati Industry is getting edible oil from State Trading Corporation at subsidised rates;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether Government have any machinery to see that the consumers are benefited by this subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir; imported edible oils are being supplied to the vanaspati units through the State Trading Corporation at break-even prices.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Survey regarding the Total Demand of Vegetable Oil

1653. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey of the total demand of vegetable oil in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the targets of production Government have fixed during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the number of oilseeds processing units at present in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No formal survey has been conducted to assess the total demand of vegetable oils in the country, State-wise.

(b) Government have, for the Fifth Plan, fixed a target of 126 lakh tonnes for five major oilseeds. This is expected to yield approximately 35 lakh tonnes of oil.

(c) Oilseed Industry being mostly in the decentralised sector, there is no single centralised agency maintaining information on the number of oilseed processing units and their capacity, etc. However, available information indicates that there are 14,110 oil mills in the country. In addition, according to the latest live-stock census, there exist, 1,15,400 ghanis.

कपास का उचित मूल्य

1654. चौधरी हरीराम मझासर :
क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ऐसे कदम उठा रही है जिससे काश्ताकारों को कपास का उचित मूल्य मिल सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) . उपजकर्ताओं को रुई की लाभकारी कीमत मिलना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, सरकार द्वारा कच्ची रुई की न्यूनतम

समर्थन कीमतें, घोषित की जाती हैं। भारतीय रुई निगम के लिये यह अपेक्षित है कि जब बाजार कीमतें इन न्यूनतम समर्थन कीमत स्तर से नीचे गिर जाएं तब, जहां भी आवश्यक हो, समर्थन खरीदारियां करें।

Public Distribution System

1655. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the previous Government have virtually dismantled the public distribution system; and

(b) if so, steps, if any, being contemplated to strengthen and further expand the system?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The public distribution system though undermined is still functioning for wheat, rice, sugar and controlled cloth. Measures for strengthening it further and for covering more essential commodities and areas are under consideration.

Sugar Cooperative Factories in Maharashtra

1656. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has applied for licences for twelve new Sugar Co-operative Factories;

(b) how much rebate or financial aid has been asked for by Government of Maharashtra; and

(c) the sites selected for the proposed Sugar Cooperative Factories in Maharashtra?

359 LS—3.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. However, one application recommended by the State Government of Maharashtra has been received and it is pending consideration in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

(c) The location of the proposed cooperative sugar factory as indicated in the application is Ahmednagar Tehsil.

कपड़ा मिलों के मालिकों का उत्पादन कम करने का इरादा

1657. श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपड़ा मिलों के मालिकों का इरादा कम उत्पादन करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) सरकार को ऐसे किसी इरादे की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जोरापोखर में डाक कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता

1658. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :

क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोरापोखर कस्बे में सेन्ट्रल पब्लिक रिसर्व इंस्टीट्यूट के केन्द्रीय सरकारी

कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता मिलता है ;

(ख) क्या इस जोरापोखर टाउन में काम करने वाले डाक कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं मिलता; और

(ग) यदि हां. तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी हां. जोरापोखर में स्थित सेन्ट्रल पब्लिक रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट एक स्वायत्त निकाय है और इसके कर्मचारियों को 23 मार्च, 1977 से मकान किराया भत्ता मिल रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) . जोरापोखर कम्बे में काम करने वाले डाक कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियमों द्वारा शासित होते हैं और वर्तमान में उन्हें मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं मिल रहा है । उन्हें मकान किराया भत्ता देने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर जैसा कि नियमों के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित है, जिला मजिस्ट्रेट धनबाद से आवश्यक प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् ही विचार किया जाएगा ।

Amount deposited under Compulsory Deposit Scheme

1659. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount deposited in each State under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme; and

(b) whether the former Government have in any way used or transferred that amount or any part thereof in States and if so, for what purposes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Employees making compulsory deposits under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 fall into four distinct categories viz. Central Government employees, employees of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, employees of local authorities, and employees of private and public sector units. Amounts of compulsory deposits made by Central Government employees are maintained Ministry/Department-wise and not State-wise. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation who are the nominated authorities in respect of employees in private and public sector units, maintain details of compulsory deposit accounts region-wise and not State-wise. Hence State-wise figures of compulsory deposits made by employees are not available. However, the gross amount of compulsory deposits made under the Act till 3rd June, 1977 by various categories of employees all over the country are as below:—

	Rs. crores
(i) Central Government employees	598.28
(ii) Employees of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations	293.31
(iii) Employees of local authorities	127.58
(iv) Employees in private and Public sector units	745.51
Total	1764.68

(b) In 1976-77, Central Government borrowed Rs. 480 crores from the Reserve Bank of India against the compulsory deposits impounded with it. This augmented the pool of resources available to the Central Government and, consequently, enabled it, *inter alia*, to step up the level of Plan assistance to States in that year.

Participation in Sial Trade Fair held in Paris

1660. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority participated in the 'Sial Trade Fair' held in Paris in November, 1976;

(b) who was deputed as their representative at the above fair;

(c) whether the above representative had booked on official account a number of long distance private trunk calls to USA and other places from the phone installed at their stand; and

(d) the amount involved on this account?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Oupsep D. Attokaren, Secretary, Marine Products Export Development Authority represented the Authority and 12 other exporters of Seafood were sponsored by Marine Products Export Development Authority to participate in the Fair.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

Rise in the Prices of Handloom Yarn

1661. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of the handloom yarn increased substantially during last emergency;

(b) whether due to this several handloom units have been closed and workers rendered unemployed; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Hank yarn prices which had moved down upto February/March, 1976, started going up gradually. From end of 1976, there has been further spurt in prices and this trend continued till March, 1977.

(b) and (c). No information has been received about the closure of handloom units as a result of the price rise. However, the price rise has adversely affected the Handloom industry. The Government has taken some measures to meet the situation including imports of cotton and man-made fibres and restrictions on their use by the mills.

Problem of Cashew Industry in Kerala

1662. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are looking into the problem of Cashew Industry in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cashew industry in Kerala and other States of the country is passing through a difficult phase because of the shortage of raw cashew-nuts for processing. The minimum requirement of the industry is around 3 lakh tonnes. The indigenous production is estimated to be between 1.4—1.85 lakh tonnes. The gap of about 1.5 lakh tonnes between the requirement and availability is to be

made up from imports. In 1976-77, total import of raw cashewnuts could not be more than 71,833 tonnes due to poor crop in the East African countries, who are India's main suppliers. Kerala Government has taken some measures for controlling the procurement, distribution and movement of raw cashewnuts produced in Kerala.

The Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by the industry and steps are being taken both to increase imports this year, as well as to increase indigenous production.

Economy in Government Expenditure

1663. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently announced their policy to observe austerity and economy in Government expenditure; and

(b) if so, the measures Government have taken in this regard including the directions, if any, given to States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the Ministries and Departments have been requested to explore the possibility of reducing the existing staff strength through a scrutiny of their current functions, systems and procedures and a detailed examination of all the Commissions and Committees that have been set up and are in existence to see whether they are serving a significantly useful purpose to justify their further continuance. The existing laws are also to be reviewed with a view to seeing if they have become superfluous and the staff originally recruited for their administration could be surrendered. The other economy

measures cover restrictions on creation of new posts and filling up of vacancies, strict economy in office expenditure, reduction in travelling allowance and overtime payments, restrictions on expenditure on staff cars, telephones, etc.

The economy measures have been brought to the notice of all the State Governments with the request that they may also consider adoption of similar measures in respect of their administrative expenditure.

Raids on economic offenders

1664. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids were conducted for alleged economic offences during the emergency;

(b) the agencies which conducted such raids;

(c) the result of such raids;

(d) whether any case study has been made of the raids conducted; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Income Tax Department conducted search and seizure operations in 5912 cases during the period from July, 1975 to March, 1977 resulting in seizure of assets of the value of Rs. 35.10 crores. Books of accounts/documents were also seized in a number of cases.

Officers of the Customs and Central Excise Department conducted 66,000 (approx.) searches/raids for offences under the Customs Act during the period from July, 1975 to March, 1977. As a result of these searches/raids goods valued at Rs. 7 crores (approx.) besides documents were seized.

The Foreign Exchange Enforcement Directorate conducted searches in 3513 cases during the period from 26th June, 1975 to 20th March, 1977, as a result of which Indian currency amounting to Rs. 47.1 lakhs and foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 19.7 lakhs (approx.) and other documents disclosing violations of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act were seized.

Central Bureau of Investigation conducted 266 searches and 41 raids/interceptions relating to economic offences during the period of internal emergency. These resulted in seizure of incriminating documents, forged currency notes worth Rs. 6,324/-, gold worth Rs. 10,000 and about 700 Kgs. of narcotics.

Particulars under Central Excise and Salt Act and Gold Control Act are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). Some case studies of the raids were conducted. They helped to assess the prevailing trends, to identify vulnerable areas and to ensure effective deployment of resources.

Particulars under Central Excise and Salt Act and Gold Control Act are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Working of ITDC Hotels during Emergency

1665. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discovered grave irregularities in the working of the ITDC hotels during the emergency; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). As a result of the checking by the Internal Audit Department of the I.T.D.C. a shortage of stores worth Rs. 65,376.37 was revealed in Akbar Hotel for the period October 1974 to June 1976. The concerned four employees of the Hotel involved in the case have been suspended and the case handed over to the local police.

Certain complaints containing allegations regarding some more irregularities and malpractices have been received by the Government in the working of the I.T.D.C. Hotels. These are under investigation in some cases by the CBI and in others departmentally by the Corporation.

Augmentation of the Output of Viscose Yarn

1666. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to increase output of viscose yarn;

(b) if so, whether it would adversely affect cotton-growers; and

(c) the steps taken to protect cotton-growers' interests?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Certain measures are under consideration for increasing the production of viscose staple fibre, which is the raw material for the manufacture of viscose spun yarn.

(b) and (c). The gap between demand and supply of cotton is large. As the expected additional production of viscose staple fibre in the next few years will be much less than

the gap, any increase in the production of viscose staple fibre cannot adversely affect cotton growers. Besides, while considering the coordinated policy for textiles including the policy on fibres, this aspect will be borne in mind.

Development of places of Tourist Interest in Himachal Pradesh

1667. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited Kangra, Dharamsala, Dalhousie, Kulu-Manali, Simla and other tourist centres in Himachal Pradesh in 1974, 1975 and 1976;

(b) the number of tourists expected to visit these places in 1977;

(c) the facilities that are proposed to be provided to the tourists during the current season; and

(d) whether the Central Government in consultation with the State Government are contemplating to formulate a scheme for the development of places of tourist interest in Himachal Pradesh with a view to attracting foreign tourists and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Statistics of international tourists arrivals are compiled on an All-India basis and not a State-wise or place-wise basis. However, the Foreign Tourists Survey conducted in 1972-73 contains information in regard to Simla in Himachal Pradesh which was visited by 1.9 per cent of the total number of tourists visiting India during the period.

(c) During the current financial year it is proposed to take up the construction of a club house at Manali, the estimates for which have

been received from the State Government and are under examination. It is also proposed to expand the facilities pertaining to the hot spring baths at Vasishta as soon as the services of a balneological expert become available under the UNDP Technical Assistance Programme.

(d) A detailed tourism potential survey of various States, including Himachal Pradesh, is under the active consideration of the Department of Tourist.

Charges against Chairman of Marine Products Export Development Authority

1668. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regular Chairman of the Marine Products Export Development Authority had resigned in February, 1977; and

(b) whether there were any charges against him at the time of his resignation which were under investigation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain complaints received against him were being examined out were not then pursued after his resignation.

Memorandum from the Retrenched Workers of Public Tea Warehouse, Calcutta

1669. DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the

retrenched workers of the Public Tea Warehouse, Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that several former Union Ministers had given assurances to reinstate the retrenched workers there but nothing has been done; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Government has received representations from the retrenched workers of Public Tea Warehouses. The workers were informed that their request will be considered sympathetically.

(c) The Tea Trading Corporation of India, a Govt. of India enterprise now managing the two Public Tea Warehouses in Calcutta, has made all efforts to provide casual employment to the retrenched staff during the peak-season periods. The services of 97 persons and 45 persons, were employed during 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively, on a casual basis, depending upon the volume of business.

बोधगया का एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

1670. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बोधगया का एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने की योजना बनाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या उस स्थान (बोध वृक्ष) से हटाये गये लोगों को मुआवजा देने के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया था और यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उनको नजदीक के स्थानों में बसाया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, क्या उन सब लोगों के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) बोधगया में सुविधाओं का विकास करने के लिये, राज्य सरकार से जुलाई, 1970 में महाबोधि मंदिर के आस-पास की 21.56 एकड़ भूमि का अभिग्रहण करने का अनुरोध किया गया था, जिसके लिए 19.54 लाख रुपये की राशि का पहले ही विमोचन किया जा चुका है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि के अभिग्रहण एवं हस्तांतरण किये जाने की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इस बीच, पर्यटन विभाग ने बोधगया की मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने का कार्य, जिसमें भ-प्रयोग योजना, पहले से निर्धारित सुविधाओं का स्थान-निर्धारण तथा पर्यावरणीय आयोजना सम्मिलित है, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के टाउन एंड कंट्री प्लानिंग आर्गेनाइजेशन को भीप दिया है। मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने के कार्य को 1977-78 के दौरान हाथ में लिया जाएगा। मास्टर प्लान के आधार पर, सुविधाओं के विकास कार्य को भूमि का हस्तांतरण किये जाने के पश्चात् ही हाथ में लिया जाएगा।

(ग) और (घ). पर्यटन विभाग राज्य सरकार को महाबोधि मंदिर के इर्दगिर्द की भूमि का अभिग्रहण करने के लिये पहले ही 19.54 लाख रुपये का विमोचन कर चुका है। वहां से उठाये गये व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास तथा उन्हें मुआवजा देने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

1671. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी कपड़ा मिल गत तीन महीनों में आंशिक रूप से अथवा पूरी तरह से बन्द हुई परन्तु जिन्हें अब पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) उनके बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) ऐसी मिलों के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन घागिया) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में गत तीन महीनों में कोई भी मिल बन्द नहीं हुई और कोई मिल दोबारा चालू नहीं हुई ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जैसा पहले स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम पर इस समय 105 रुग्ण सूती मिलों के प्रबन्ध की बहुत भारी जिम्मेदारी है और केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा और अधिक वस्त्र मिलों का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लिये जाने के पक्ष में नहीं है । परन्तु यदि कोई सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार रुग्ण एककों या बन्द मिलों को अपने अधिकार में लेने के लिये सैयार हो, तो जहां भी ऐसे प्रस्ताव अर्थ-क्षम पाये जायेंगे, वहां केन्द्र सरकार सर्वसम्भव सहयोग देना चाहेगी ।

Construction of Hotel in Gauhati by I.T.D.C.

1672. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation stone was laid in Gauhati for the construction of a hotel sponsored by India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, when was it laid; and

(c) the progress made in the construction of the hotel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The India Tourism Development Corporation plans to construct a hotel in Gauhati on the site on which the Department of Tourism had started constructing a tourist bungalow. The foundation stone for the tourist bungalow, the project which is under transfer to the Corporation, was laid in October, 1971. The work on the project has, however, not progressed beyond the foundation level due to stoppage of work by the contractor earlier, and now due to financial constraints.

Interest rates on savings

1673. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks have been asked to slash interest rates on savings;

(b) whether the rates of interest on short-term fixed deposit have been drastically cut down; and

(c) whether this will affect the tendency towards savings by the individuals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have further rationalised the structure of interest rates payable by the scheduled commercial banks on deposits. The changes in the interest rates on fixed deposits of maturities of 91 days and more and upto five years have been made mainly to smoothen the spread between the rates of interest on short-term fixed deposits and long-term fixed deposits. The distinction between cheque operated Savings Bank Accounts and other Savings Bank Accounts and the stipulation of a lower rate of interest of 3 per cent per annum on the cheque operated Savings Bank Accounts is based on the nature of these two types of accounts, the cheque operated Savings Bank Accounts being functionally transactions oriented and the other Savings Bank Accounts more truly partaking of savings.

(c) Reserve Bank of India have indicated that the changes in deposits rates of banks are not expected to have any noticeable impact on aggregate savings mobilised through diverse savings media.

वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के
दौरान निर्यात

1674. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या
बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में कुल कितने
मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में कुल कितने
मूल्य का निर्यात होने की सम्भावना है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सह-
कारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) :

(क) 1976-77 के दौरान निर्यातों का
कुल मूल्य 4980.60 करोड़ रु० रहा ।

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान निर्यातों
को 5750 करोड़ रु० के स्तर तक और अगर
परिस्थितियाँ अनुकूल रहें तो 6000 करोड़
रु० तक बढ़ाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

Raids by Income Tax Department

1675. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE AND
REVENUE AND BANKING be plea-
sed to state:

(a) the names of the companies,
firms and individuals whose premises
were raided by the Income-tax De-
partment in the last two years;

(b) total amount of unaccounted
money and other assets found by the
Department in each case;

(c) what action has been taken by
Government against them;

(d) whether some cases were hush-
ed up for some extraneous considera-
tions; and

(e) if so, whether Government
propose to re-open those cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
AND REVENUE AND BANKING
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c).
During the years 1975-76 and 1976-77,
Income-tax authorities conducted
search and seizure operations in 6206
cases resulting in seizure of assets
worth over Rs. 41.79 crores.

Orders under section 132(5) of the
Income-tax Act, 1961 for retaining
such of the seized assets as were con-
sidered to be sufficient to satisfy the
tax liability (including interest and
penalty) on the undisclosed income
estimated in a summary manner, and
the existing liabilities under the va-
rious Direct Tax Acts, have been
passed within ninety days of the
seizure, wherever necessary. Action
to frame regular assessments and
initiate penal proceedings, wherever
warranted, is in progress. If the

Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of any particular case or cases, it can be collected and furnished.

(d) No such case has come to notice.

(e) Does not arise.

मानतलाई स्थित आश्रम पर छापा मारा जाना

1676. श्री जी० एस० तोहरा : क्या बिस्व तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने हाल में श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी के मानतलाई स्थित आश्रम में छापा मार कर वहां से कुछ आयातित माल अपने कब्जे में लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जवन आयातित माल का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बिस्व तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी के मानतलाई स्थित आश्रम की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो, स्थानीय पुलिस तथा सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से 1-5-77 को तलाशी ली गई थी। सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने आश्रम से निम्नलिखित आयातित माल पकड़ा :—

(i) जापान में बनी एक नाल की एक बन्दूक और उसके साथ एक मैगजीन तथा 3 संघटक पुरजे तथा 18 कारतूस ;

(ii) इंग्लैण्ड में बना एक बेल्वी स्काट रिवाल्वर और 117 कारतूस ;

(iii) अमरीका में निर्मित एक . 22 शार्ट लांग अथवा लांग राइफल जिस पर 4×20 टेलिस्कोप साइट लगा था ;

(iv) इटाला में बना एक फिलिक्स फिज तथा ;

(v) जापान में निर्मित नौ नेशनल अन्तः संचार टेलीफोन ;

(ग) सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम के उल्लंघनों के अधीन उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है तथा कार्यवाही जारी है।

Crisis to Cashew Processing Industry

1677. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cashew processing industry in India is facing a serious crisis due to the lack of raw cashew-nuts available in India and abroad, if so, the facts thereof;

(b) what is the quantity of total raw cashewnuts needed to sustain the industry and to what extent India is producing it;

(c) the quantity of raw cashew-nuts imported annually by the Cashew Corporation of India during the last three years;

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report appeared in "New York Times" during the last week of April, 1977 about the failure of India to honour the cashew export commitments made to U.S.A.; and

(e) if so, the reaction thereto and steps taken to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) It is a fact that the cashew processing industry in India is in difficulty due to shortage of raw cashewnuts for processing. This situation arose due to fall in imports of raw cashewnuts from 1,35,718 metric tonnes in 1975-76 to 71,833 metric tonnes during 1976-77. The fall in imports was caused by poor crops in the East African countries of Tanzania, Mozambique and Kenya, who are India's main suppliers, which adversely affected their exportable surplus.

(b) In the past fifteen years annual imports of raw cashewnuts have been between 1.50 lakh tonnes to 2.00 lakh tonnes. The total cashewnuts processed have been around 3 lakh tonnes per year.

(c) The annual import of raw cashewnuts by the Cashew Corporation of India during the last 3 years have been as follows:—

Year	Qty. (Metric tonnes)
1974-75	1,41,081
1975-76	1,35,718
1976-77	71,833

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The contracts between the Indian exporters and the foreign importers were bilateral in nature and have to be so executed. However, Government are taken that some settlement should be reached soon and have advised the exporters accordingly.

Prospects of Employment as a result of proposed economy in Government Departments

1678. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI A. BALAJANOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to introduce economy in the all Government departments and public undertakings;

(b) if so, what are main points on which Government have stressed a greater economy;

(c) to what extent the savings will be achieved; and

(d) whether this economy will affect the prospects of more employment in the country and will reduce the efficiency in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the Ministries and Departments have been requested to explore the possibility of reducing the existing staff strength through a scrutiny of their current functions, systems, and procedures and a detailed examination of all the Commissions and Committees that have been set up and are in existence to see whether they are serving a significantly useful purpose to justify their further continuance. The existing laws are also to be reviewed with a view to seeing if they have become superfluous and the staff originally recruited for their administration could be surrendered. The other economy measures cover restrictions on creation of new posts and filling up of vacancies, strict economy in office expenditure, reduction in travelling allowance and overtime payments, restrictions on expenditure on staff cars, telephones, etc.

(c) and (d). The adoption of the economy measures would help in containing the growth of administrative expenditure. It has however not been found possible to quantify the savings to be achieved. It is anticipated that some posts may become surplus and existing vacancies may not be filled up. This will, however, not impair the efficiency or affect general employment prospects in the country.

Terminal Complex at Civil Aerodrome, Ahmedabad

1679. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of building a new, large, modern and well equipped Terminal Complex at the civil aerodrome, Ahmedabad is progressing satisfactorily and speedily as per schedule; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The work is progressing satisfactorily as per schedule. The new terminal building will provide an arrival hall capable of accommodating 150 passengers and 75 visitors, a departure concourse to accommodate 200 passengers and 100 visitors along with a separate departure holding area for security cleared passengers to accommodate approximately 200 passengers. In addition, facilities for the passengers and visitors, such as, Travellers Requisite Stalls, public telephone booths, postal and insurance facilities, left luggage booth and baggage delivery areas would also be available. There would also be a restaurant on the mezzanine floor with a seating capacity for 150 persons. An open public gallery for visitors along with a visitors' lounge is being provided in the new building.

The estimated cost of the new Terminal Complex along with associated apron and taxi tracks is about Rs. 50 lakhs.

Import of Raw Cashew

1680. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has urged the Central Government to make arrangements for importing more quantum of raw cashew from African countries;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the private industrialists and traders have urged Government to issue them import licences to import raw cashew; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala. However, the Cashew Corporation of India Ltd., the agency through which import of raw cashew-nuts is canalised, are making their best efforts to import larger quantities of raw cashew-nuts, from African countries, to meet the requirement of the Cashew Processing Industry.

(c) and (d). A Memorandum on the subject has been received. Pending consideration of the Memorandum the present policy of the Government is to continue canalisation of imports of raw cashew-nuts through the Cashew Corporation of India Ltd.

**Export of Coir and Coir products
from Kerala**

1681. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of COMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coir and the coir products exported from Kerala during the year 1976-77; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) 43,910 tonnes.

(b) Rs. 22.57 crores.

Aerodrome at Hubli

1682. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of aerodrome at Hubli has been stopped and the amount already spent thereon;

(b) whether the area has been made available free of cost to Government by the Municipal Corporation of Hubli-Dharwar;

(c) whether all the construction equipment and staff have been removed from Hubli and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation has come forward to give a loan (free of interest) of Rs. 25 lakhs to Government to continue the construction and if so, the difficulties that are there to accept the loan and continue the construction; and

(e) when the construction is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Construction work at Hubli aerodrome has been stopped. Information regarding amount of expenditure already incurred on the project and the actual area of land handed over by the Municipal Corporation of Hubli-Dharwar to the Civil Aviation Department is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Central Public Works Department have withdrawn their staff except watch and ward from the project site as the construction work has been stopped. Some 6" diameter RCC pipes were taken from the site to Dabolim (Goa) where they were urgently required. These can be replenished if and when required again. All the other materials collected at Hubli airport are being retained at the site.

(d) and (e). Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation offered a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs for construction of an aerodrome at Hubli. The State Government also intimated that if desired a further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs as loan to be raised from the Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation or from the public would be made available. However, additional funds will be necessary to complete the project and funds will also have to be provided for repayment of the loan if accepted. Due to constraint on resources the various schemes of the Civil Aviation Department had to be reviewed keeping priorities and Indian Airlines future plans in views. Construction of an aerodrome at Hubli had, therefore, to be deferred. It will not be possible to say at this stage when the construction work will be taken up again.

Proposal to ban the export of essential commodities

1684. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the shortage and high prices of essential commodities in the country Government propose to ban their export;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) whether they will be distributed through cooperatives in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). While formulating the export policy of essential commodities of mass consumption, due note is taken of the demand of these items in the domestic market and export quantities are regulated and in some cases even banned to minimise the adverse impact on domestic prices and availability. In order to check domestic prices and remove shortages, export of pulses, potatoes and onions have been stopped. Similarly, export of edible oils has been banned.

(c) Wherever possible, it will be endeavour of the Government to distribute through cooperatives.

Availability and price of cigarettes and other consumer goods

1685. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain brands of cigarettes have either vanished from the market or are being sold at a premium; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to instruct the local authorities to do something about this before the disease spreads to other consumer goods and daily necessities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) According to the information received from the States, the supply position of cigarettes is generally satisfactory. Similarly, the prices charged are generally in line with the prices of the manufacturing companies. However, there have been stray reports of localise shortages of temporary nature in respect of a few brands of cigarettes at a few places. Prolonged strike in one of the factories of a cigarette manufacturing company was a contributing factor. The strike is reported to have been called off.

(b) Vigilance is being maintained by local authorities to see that normal flow of essential commodities is maintained and the consumers are not overcharged.

Rural Banks

1686. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state the total number of rural banks in the country till date, Statewise, total deposits of each bank and number of depositors in these banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): 48 Regional Rural Banks have been established in the country till date. A statement showing their State-wise distribution as well as particulars relating to deposits of 47 Regional Rural Banks established upto the 31st March, 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-503/77.]

मारुति लिमिटेड की और आयकर की बकाया राशि

1687. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या बित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मारुति लिमिटेड, गुडगांव पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). मारुति लिमिटेड गुडगांव पर अपने स्वयं के कर निर्धारण से आयकर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है ।

परन्तु मारुति लिमिटेड की अपनी लेखा पुस्तकों में एक अन्य कर दाता के नाम में, जिस पर करों, जुर्माने और व्याज के रूप में देय कुछ रकमों बकाया थीं, जमा रकमों के सम्बन्ध में आयकर अधिकारी 'क' वार्ड भटिंडा द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 226(3) के अधीन मारुति लिमिटेड को जारी किए गए अनुश्रुति (गारन्टी) नोटिसों का अनुपालन नहीं होने के कारण मारुति लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध वसूली कार्यवाही की गई है । आयकर अधिकारी ने कुल मिलाकर 9,37,372 रु० की रकम के लिए मारुति लि० के खिलाफ कर वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए हैं । उसके अनुसरण में कर वसूली अधिकारी, रोहतक ने तारीख 26 मार्च, 1977 को मारुति लिमिटेड की भूमि और कारखाने की इमारत के अभिग्रहण के आदेश जारी कर दिए थे । सम्पत्ति को बेचने के खिलाफ कुछ आपत्तियां प्राप्त होने के कारण अभिग्रहण कार्यवाही की तारीख 14-7-77 तक के लिए स्थगित रखा गया है ।

तस्करी को रोकने के उपाय

1688. श्री रामजीबन सिंह : क्या बित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन कुछ मप्ताहों में तस्करी की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

बित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, नहीं, प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से यह संकेत नहीं मिलता है कि पिछले कुछ मप्ताहों के दौरान तस्करी की गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) यद्यपि तस्करी को प्रभावी ढंग से रोका जा रहा है, तथापि तस्करी विरोधी उपायों को सुदृढ़ कर दिया गया है और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को, तस्करी के विरुद्ध सामान्य कानून के अन्तर्गत कड़ी कार्यवाही करने की हिदायत दी गई है । इन उपायों में जांच-पड़ताल तथा आसूचना व्यवस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाना, संवेदनशील प्रयत्नों से आने वाले जलयानों की तलाशी लेना और समुद्र तट पर सुगमता से पार किये जा सकने योग्य क्षेत्रों और परिवहन के मुख्य मार्गों की गश्त लगाना शामिल है ।

विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को भारत में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना

1689. श्री यश वल्लभ शर्मा : क्या बित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है जिसके अन्तर्गत विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को इस देश में उद्योग

स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा;
घौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की
मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री
(श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) घौर(ख).
यद्यपि इस समय ऐसे किसी विशेष प्रस्ताव पर
विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है फिर भी पहले
से ही ऐसी कुछ योजनाएं चल रही हैं जिनमें
विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को भारत में
उद्योग स्थापित करने के प्रयोजन से प्रोत्साहन
देने के लिए रियायतों की व्यवस्था है।
सरकार की नीति यही है कि इस मामले पर
समीक्षा बराबर जारी रहे।

Representations from Indo-Foreign Chamber of Commerce

1691. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have
been received from Indo-Foreign
Chamber of Commerce to allow all
imports and exports from and to
Afghanistan via the land route; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to
meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHAR-
IA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CBI cases against officers of State Bank of India

1692. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE AND
REVENUE AND BANKING be
pleased to state:

(a) how many CBI cases were ini-
tiated against the officers and em-
ployees of State Bank of India during
the past three years;

(b) for how long they are pending;
and

(c) what action has been taken in
cases which have already been fina-
lised by the CBI?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
AND REVENUE AND BANKING
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Central
Bureau of Investigation has indicated
that it took up for investigation 69
cases involving officers and employees
of State Bank of India during the last
three calendar years, namely, 1974,
1975 and 1976.

(b) Of the 69 cases, only 7 are
pending investigation with the Cen-
tral Bureau of Investigation as on
1-6-1977. Of these 3 cases are pend-
ing for more than one year, 2 between
six months and one year and 2 less
than six months.

(c) In respect of 62 cases finalised,
Central Bureau of Investigation has
already filed charge-sheets in
Courts in 16 cases and in three other
cases Central Bureau of Investigation
is awaiting sanctions from the bank
authorities to launch prosecution. In
one case the bank has terminated the
services of the delinquent employee
and the case was closed. In the
remaining 42 cases, Central Bureau
of Investigation has recommended to
State Bank of India to take depart-
mental action in 41 cases and such
other action deemed necessary in one
case against the employees concerned.
Information to the extent possible will
be collected on the action taken by
State Bank of India on the recom-
mendations of the Central Bureau of
Investigation in respect of these 42
cases and will be laid on the Table
of the House.

जयपुर और खालियर के राजघरानों में
ली गई तलाशियों में पाई गई
विदेशी मुद्रा

1693. श्री सुरेन्द्र विष्णु : क्या
वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान
जयपुर और खालियर के राजघरानों में ली गई
तलाशियों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा पायी गई;
और

(ख) इन दोनों स्थानों में कौन-कौन से
राजपूत्र अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये थे ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री
एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) आन्तरिक
आगत स्थिति के दौरान जयपुर के महलों में
कोई तलाशी नहीं ली गई थी । आन्तरिक
आगत स्थिति के दौरान खालियर के महलों
में ली गई तलाशियों में कोई विदेशी मुद्रा
नहीं पायी गई ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान
में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Trade Agreement with USSR

1694. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION be pleased to refer to
the news item on page 5 of the Tri-
bune dated 14th April, 1977 and
state:

(a) whether the trade agreements
with USSR were not to the advan-
tage of the Indian Government; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to
set things right?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHA-
RIA): (a) It is not correct that the
trade agreements with the USSR have

not been to the advantage of India. It
is an agreement mutually advantage-
ous to both.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Groundnut Oil in Gujarat

1695. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEH-
TA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPE-
RATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat has been pro-
ducing most of the groundnut oil for
the country;

(b) whether due to lesser produc-
tion of groundnut in Gujarat during
the last two years, India is facing
acute shortage of oil; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by
Central Government to improve its
production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHA-
RIA): (a) Gujarat State normally
produces roughly 25 per cent of the
total groundnut oil production in the
country.

(b) During 1974-75, the groundnut
production in Gujarat was 4.65 lakh
tonnes, as against a normal yield of
about 16 lakh tonnes. In 1975-76,
however, the production was 20.35
lakh tonnes. In 1976-77, the produc-
tion is estimated at about 19 lakh
tonnes. Any fluctuation in the pro-
duction of groundnut in a major pro-
ducing State will have its impact on
the overall availability of groundnut
oil in the country.

(c) To improve production of
groundnut in the country, the Central
Government has taken the following
steps to supplement the efforts of the
State Government:

(i) Intensive Oilseed Develop-
ment Programme—which en-
visages the package approach
on area, basis in selected
districts of different States.

- (ii) **Extension of Oilseeds to Irrigated Areas**—which takes into account cultivation of oilseeds in the major irrigation project areas having good potentialities. This also envisages popularisation of cultivation by improved techniques, to have better production.

Assistance from Foreign countries

1696. **SHRI S. KUNDU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign loan and Government have received or are likely to receive during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 from different countries and under what terms and conditions;

(b) whether the aid so received or likely to be received will meet our requirements; and

(c) the amount of debt service charges to be paid for the loans and aid so received?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (c). The gross amount of foreign loans and grants from different countries/sources during 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 1639.36 crores. The corresponding figure for 1977-78 is estimated at Rs. 1665.32 crores.

The loans so received are repayable over a period of years according to the terms and conditions of each loan agreement. The periods of repayment generally range from 5 to 40 years after an initial grace period of 1 to 10 years. The rates of interest vary from loan to loan ranging from nil to 8.9 per cent per annum.

During 1976-77 the amount of debt servicing charges paid by Government on foreign loans was Rs. 567.53 crores (Rs. 369.05 crores towards repayment of principal and Rs. 198.48

crores towards interest). The debt servicing charges to be paid by Government during 1977-78 are estimated at Rs. 612.90 crores. (Rs. 400.55 crores towards repayment of principal and Rs. 212.35 crores towards interest).

(b) Foreign aid, besides providing balance of payment support, also supplements domestic savings. Aid flow above the present level would, therefore, be desirable as it would assist us in stepping up the level of investment.

अधिकारियों को सरकारी वाहनों का आवंटन

1697. **श्री कल्याण जैन :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अधिकारियों को सरकारी वाहनों का आवंटन करने के लिए कोई विस्तृत नियम हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी लाभ क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या अधिकांश सरकारी वाहन घरेलू तथा निजी कार्य के लिए उपयोग में लाए जाते हैं ; और

(घ) इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल)

(क) और (ख). सरकारी कार्यालयों में स्टाफ कारों का प्रयोग वित्त मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी की गयी स्टाफ कार नियमावली के अन्तर्गत विनियमित किया जाता है। इन नियमों में, स्टाफ कारों के नियन्त्रण, नियन्त्रण अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारियों, यात्राओं की किस्म जिनके लिए स्टाफ कारों को प्रयोग में लाया जाना है, यात्राएं जिनके लिए स्टाफ

कारों का प्रयोग किया जाना पूर्णतः मना है, ड्यूटी भिन्न किस्म की यात्राएं जिनके लिए स्टाफ कारें निर्धारित दरों पर अदायगी करने पर प्रयोग में लाई जा सकती हैं आदि के सम्बन्ध में व्यापक अनुदेश निहित हैं। नियमावली में यह अनुबन्ध किया गया है कि मनोरंजन, सार्वजनिक आमोद के स्थलों में जाने तथा भोज आदि में सम्मिलित होने और सैर-सपाटे के लिए स्टाफ कारों के प्रयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं है, बाजार से सामान खरीदने अथवा बच्चों को स्कूल छोड़ने सम्बन्धी यात्राएं भी निषिद्ध श्रेणी में आएंगी। ऐसी यात्राओं के लिए किसी स्टाफ कार को अदायगी करने पर भी प्रयोग में लाना निषिद्ध है। इन नियमों में परिस्थितियों को विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है जिनमें गैर-ड्यूटी प्रयोजनों के लिए, परन्तु अदायगी करके, उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि किसी भी प्रकार से सरकारी आवश्यकताओं में बाधा न पड़े। ऐसे सन्देह के मामलों में किसी विशेष यात्रा को गैर-सरकारी माना जाए, सरकारी मन्त्रालय अपने विवेक से निर्णय कर सकते हैं। परन्तु इस विवेकाधिकार का प्रयोग करने में, निषिद्ध श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आने वाली यात्राओं के सम्बन्ध में अदायगी करने पर भी स्टाफ कारों का प्रयोग करने के लिए मन्त्रालयों द्वारा अनुमति देने की छूट नहीं है। नियमों में यह भी व्यवस्था की हुई है कि स्टाफ कारों के प्रयोग पर प्रभावी देख-रेख को सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी नियन्त्रण अधिकारी की है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए उसे यह देखना होता है कि लाभ-बुक अनुदेशों के अनुसार निर्धारित फार्म में रखी जाए। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नियमों में यह भी निर्धारित किया हुआ है कि स्टाफ कारों का प्रयोग करने वाले अधिकारियों को यह बात बताने के लिए स्वयं पर्याप्त विवरण देने चाहिए कि की गई यात्राएं सरकारी काम के लिए थीं। जहां पर स्टाफ कारों के अनुचित प्रयोग के मामले ध्यान में आए वहां पर नियन्त्रण अधिकारी को उचित कार्यवाही

करनी होती है और जहां आवश्यक हो, उसे अगले उच्चतर अधिकारी के ध्यान में लाना होता है। नियमों में यह भी विनिर्दिष्ट किया हुआ है कि हर मन्त्रालय के किसी बरिष्ठ अधिकारी को (ज्यादा अच्छा है कि इस अधिकारी का पद संयुक्त सचिव का हो) चाहिए कि महीने में एक बार लाग-बुक की जांच पड़ताल करे ताकि यह निश्चित हो सके कि स्टाफ कार का दुरुपयोग नहीं किया गया है और जिन अधिकारियों ने भी स्टाफ कार प्रयोग की है उन्होंने सब आवश्यक बातें लाग-बुक में लिख दी हैं तथा लाग-बुक में इसके बारे में प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वारा एक प्रमाण पत्र भी दर्ज कर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) बशर्ते कि सरकारी काम में इससे किसी तरह की रुकावट पैदा न हो तथा निर्धारित प्रभारों की क्वालिटी की जाए तो किसी अधिकारी द्वारा, जिसका पद सामान्यतया उप सचिव से कम न हो, गैर-सरकारी कार्य के लिए स्टाफ कार का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति दी जा सकती है। स्टाफ कारों के अनुचित प्रयोग के कुछ मामले 1972 और 1974 के वर्षों में इस मन्त्रालय के ध्यान में आए गए थे। तदनुसार मन्त्रालयों, विभागों को इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुदेश दिया गया था कि इस विषय में स्टाफ कार नियमावली और अन्य अनुदेशों को कठोरता से लागू किया जाए। इन अनुदेशों के जारी होने के पश्चात्, स्टाफ कारों का अनुचित प्रयोग ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघा उद्योग को छूट

1698. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघा उद्योग की स्थिति असन्तोषजनक है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको और अधिक छूट देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) देश के हथकरघा उद्योग की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश के इस उद्योग को असन्तोषजनक नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते । किन्तु अन्य राज्यों की भांति मध्य प्रदेश में भी समग्र कार्य योजना के अन्तर्गत कई हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम चल रहा है ।

‘टसर’ के निर्यात के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में स्थानीय उत्पादन केन्द्र

1699. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ‘टसर’ के निर्यात के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में स्थानीय उत्पादन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने 1976-77 वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये एक निर्यात अभिमुख उत्पादन-परियोजना मंजूर की है । परियोजना पर परिचय लगभग 40 लाख रु० है तथा इसके लिए धन केन्द्र देता है । परियोजना में शामिल 800 करघों में से 200 करघों को पूर्णरूप से टसर रेशम माल बनाने के लिए इस्तेमाल करने का प्रस्ताव है । परियोजना में हथकरघों के आधुनिकीकरण, प्रोसेसिंग तथा डिजाइन सुविधाओं, कच्चे माल

की सप्लाई और तैयार उत्पादों के निर्यात की भी व्यवस्था है ।

Restructuring of Corporations under the Ministry of Commerce

1700. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the restructuring of various corporations under the Commerce Ministry; and

(b) if so, main features of the proposals under consideration and the names of such corporations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration. It may be possible to indicate the broad features only after the studies now undertaken will be completed.

Air India Excursion Fare between U.S.A. and India

1701. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has moved for raising its excursion fare between U.S.A. and India from \$758 to \$854; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and revision in fares finalised?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). With the approval of the Government of India, Air India increased the USA/India/USA excursion fare from US \$ 758 to US\$ 854, with effect from May 1, 1977.

The increase was agreed to, in view of—

- (i) increase in the cost of aviation fuel;
- (ii) increase in handling charges;
- (iii) increase in charges for navigational aids, and use of airports; and
- (iv) general cost increases.

झालावाड़ जिला (राजस्थान) में पर्यटक आकर्षण के स्थलों का विकास करने के लिए कार्यवाही

1702. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में फालरापाटन का सूर्य मन्दिर, शान्तिनाथ जैन मन्दिर, द्वारिकाधीश मन्दिर, चन्द्रावती के भग्नावशेष, पुरातत्व संग्रहालय, रैन बसेरा, भवानी परमानन्द पुस्तकालय, गागरोन का प्राचीन किला, चांदखेड़ी स्थित जन मन्दिर और कौलवी की प्रसिद्ध गुफायें जैसे अनेक पर्यटक आकर्षण के स्थल हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन स्थलों के विकास, मरम्मत और उनकी सौंदर्य वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उक्त अवधि में उन पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) पर्यटन महत्व की दृष्टि से इस स्थल का विकास करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) (क) से (ग). सरकार को राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में स्थित विभिन्न स्मारकों, मन्दिरों इत्यादि के बारे में जानकारी है। परन्तु साधनों की कमी तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण इस क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र (सेंट्रल सेक्टर) के अन्तर्गत कोई पर्यटन योजना हाथ में नहीं ली गई है।

राजस्थान में आयोजित होने वाले राष्ट्रीय मेलों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

1703. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों में आयोजित होने वाले मेलों के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता देती है;

(ख) राजस्थान में आयोजित होने वाले ऐसे किन राष्ट्रीय मेलों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सूची में झालावाड़ जिले के चन्द्र सागर तथा गौमती सागर पशु मेलों को भी सम्मिलित करने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Mileage Allowances to Government Officials

1704. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mileage allowances for Government officials by Scooter, Car and Taxi were fixed before the revision of petrol prices; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not revising the rates in conformity with the prevailing rates of fuel?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a). No, Sir. The mileage allowances for Government officials by Scooter, Car and Taxi have been revised with effect

from 1-6-1974 after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and also the increase in the price of petrol upto that date.

(b) The rates of mileage allowances have not been revised after 1-6-1974, as there has been no appreciable increase in the price of petrol after that date.

Finalisation of Missing Credits in AGCW&M and AGCR

1705. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of long time elapsed after the departmentalisation of accounts lot of missing credits in G.P.F. of Central Government employees have not been finalised by the A.G.C.W. & M and A.G.C.R. etc. before the transfer of G.P.F. accounts to the concerned department; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not fixing the target date for reconciliation of missing credits in G.P.F. and bringing all accounts up to date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Comptroller & Auditor General issued instructions on 10-9-1976 to all the Accountants General to complete the Provident Fund Accounts of all subscribers for the year 1975-76 and issue Annual Accounts Statements latest by 31-10-1976; and also to make all-out efforts to locate and settle the differences to the maximum extent possible before balances are transferred to the Departmental Pay & Accounts Offices. However, due to the large numbers of missing credits and complexity of the cases, accounts are being transferred with missing credits. The computer-based accounts which were maintained by the A.G.C.R. were taken over on 1-10-1976 by the Ministry of Finance, on an "as

is where is" basis and action is being taken to clear the arrears of postings and to trace missing credits.

वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान दिये गये आयात लाइसेंस

1706. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में किन-किन वस्तुओं के लिये आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये थे, जबकि वे वस्तुएं देश में उपलब्ध थीं और ये लाइसेंस कितने मूल्य के थे तथा किन-किन के लिये इन वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया था;

(ख) क्या वे वस्तुयें ऊंचे मूल्य पर उपलब्ध थीं अथवा वे घटिया किस्म की थीं अथवा वे पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं थीं; और

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 में इन वस्तुओं का दोबारा आयात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) ऐसी जानकारी अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस जानकारी को एकत्र करने के लिये आयात-निर्यात के मुख्य नियन्त्रक के मुख्यालय और विभिन्न पत्तन कार्यालयों द्वारा जारी किये गये सैकड़ों लाइसेंसों की जांच करनी होगी। परन्तु यह जानकारी साप्ताहिक बुलेटिनों में प्रकाशित की जाती है। जिनकी प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय को नियमित रूप से भेजी जाती हैं।

(ख) प्रायोजित करने वाले प्राधिकारी आयातों की सिफारिश करते समय स्वदेशी उत्पादों की क्वालिटी, कीमत, सुपुर्दगी-अवधि आदि पर समुचित ध्यान देते हैं और आयात नीति के उपबन्धों के अध्याधीन कार्य करते हैं।

(ग) 1977-78 के लिये आयात नीति में यह निश्चित किया गया है कि स्वदेशी उद्योग के उचित हितों को पर्याप्त संरक्षण दिया जाये।

उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के लिये राज-सहायता की व्यवस्था

1707. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सह-कारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बहुत सी उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के लिये राज-सहायता देती है और इन्हें उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और ऐसी वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) दूध, औषधियों तथा पठन सामग्री जैसी वस्तुओं को राज-सहायता देने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सह-कारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Rupee Trade Arrangements

1708. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries which were in terms with Government of India in rupee trade arrangements;

(b) whether some of the foreign countries have sought extension of the arrangements again; and

(c) if so, the names thereof and main features of the trade going on with such countries in Indian Rupees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The countries with whom India has Rupee Trade arrangements are Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Nepal, Afghanistan, USSR, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Czechoslovakia. In addition we had rupee payment arrangements with Egypt, Yugoslavia and Bangladesh, but these have come to an end.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India's trade with seven-European countries i.e. USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, GDR, Czechoslovakia and Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is conducted within the framework of Trade and Payments Agreements.

India's trade with seven East-European countries viz., USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, GDR and Czechoslovakia provide for bilateral balanced trade through a clearing accounts system in non-convertible Indian Rupee. Rupee funds are generated to the credit of these countries through import by India and these funds are liquidated through purchases from India. India has imported many important commodities and capital equipment from these countries and exports both traditional and non-traditional commodities to them.

In case of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, trade is conducted through annual Trade Plans. Our import consist of magnesite, Clinker, electrolytic zinc, urea, synthetic Fibres, sulphur etc. while exports consist of steel Billets, jute bags, manganese Ore, ferro Manganese Coal etc.

India's trade with Nepal is conducted in accordance with Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and transit 1971. Import and Export of goods from and to Nepal are allowed without import and export control restrictions provided the goods are either produced or manufactured in the respective countries, subject to

such exceptions and limitations as may be made from time to time.

India's trade with Afghanistan is conducted in accordance with Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement signed in September, 1975 valid for three years. The trade with Afghanistan is conducted on a modified barter system of counter balancing imports by one country by equal value exports to the other, of goods specified in the Schedules attached to the Agreement. The accounts are maintained by the State Bank of India in Indian Rupees. Export/Imports by one country to the other of goods specified in these Schedules are payable in convertible currency.

India had been having bilateral trade plans with Egypt and Sudan for several years. These provided for trade in terms of Rupees in the case of Egypt in respect of certain commodities and sterling in the case of Sudan. With effect from 1-1-77 trade with Sudan has changed over into free foreign exchange. In the case of Egypt also it has been agreed in principle that the trade will change over from Rupee to foreign exchange with effect from 1-1-77. Discussions are however to be held between the two countries shortly. Trade over and above the levels of the trade plans was carried on, on the basis free foreign exchange.

Export Processing Zone at Cochin

1709. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the setting up of an export processing zone at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The proposal

for establishment of a free trade zone at Cochin was received in August, 1975. The general policy about free trade zones was considered by the Government in May, 1976 and it was decided that the establishment of new free trade zone/export processing zones should not be encouraged. The State Government in Kerala was informed about this decision in December, 1976. No proposal for revision of this general decision is presently under consideration.

Development of Ponmudi (Kerala) as a Tourist Centre

1710. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the development of Ponmudi in Trivandrum District of Kerala as a tourist centre;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking a final decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There has been no proposal under consideration in the Central Sector for the development of Ponmudi in Trivandrum District of Kerala as a tourist centre.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Supreme Court's Judgement on Publication activities of Charitable Trusts

1711. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Supreme Court Judgement (I.T. Report Vol. No. 101 case of Lok Shikshan Trust) all publication activities of charitable Trusts are taken as business activities and the exemption under Section 80G

of Income-tax Act is now tentamount to be withdrawn whereby great hardships are caused to said trusts;

(b) whether Government have received any representation during a period of last two years in that regard; and

(c) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Supreme Court in the case of the sole Trustee Lok Shikshnan Trust Vs. Commissioner of Income-tax (101 ITR page 234) has laid down that in order to qualify for exemption from income-tax, a charitable trust with an object of general public utility, must not carry on an activity for profit. What constitutes an activity for profit is a matter to be examined with reference to the facts of each case. If the publication activity is carried on by such a trust with the object of making profit it is not entitled to exemption under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. In such a case deduction under section 80-G will not be available to the donors to the Trust.

(b) The Government have received representations in this regard.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Import of Raw Cashewnuts

1712. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees are working in cashew industry in Kerala;

(b) whether raw cashewnuts are being imported from African countries; and

(c) if so, which are the other countries from where we are importing raw cashewnuts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The accepted labour strength in the factories in Kerala, which are eligible for allotment of imported raw cashewnuts by the Cashew Corporation of India is 1,20,039. In respect of the non-eligible factories, no authentic information about the labour strength is available, but it is estimated at about 22,392. Thus the total number of employees working in Cashew Processing Industry in Kerala is placed at 1,42,431 approximately.

(b) and (c). The raw cashewnuts are imported by the Cashew Corporation of India, principally from the East African countries of Tanzania, Mozambique and Kenya; small quantities are being imported from Senegal, Dahomey, Guinea and Madagascar also.

Closure of Textile Mills in Kerala

1713. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many textile mills in Kerala were closed during 1975-76;

(b) what is the total loss estimated therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reopen those mills?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There are four cotton textile mills in Kerala which closed during calendar years 1975 and 1976 and continue to remain closed. The loss is equal to the production of 65,008 Spindles and 100 looms which have been rendered idle.

(c) One of the 4 closed mills is under the management of Kerala Government which is taking necessary action

to reopen this mill. Since the NTC has been already overburdened with an onerous responsibility of managing 105 sick cotton textile mills at present, take-over of more sick or closed textile mills for management by the NTC is not favoured. However, any viable proposal from the State Government for the take-over of the sick units will be favourably considered.

झालावाड़ जिले में अफीम का उत्पादन

1714. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालावाड़ जिले में गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष अफीम का कितना उत्पादन हुआ तथा अफीम की खेती का विस्तार कर उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) इस कार्य के लिए अफीम उत्पादकों को क्या प्रोत्साहन दिये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में झालावाड़ जिले में उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा वर्षवार नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

वर्ष	70 डिग्री घनत्व पर उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा
	(टनों में)
1974-75.	137
1975-76.	142
1976-77.	98 (अनन्तिम)

झालावाड़ जिले की सभी तहसीलों में पोस्त की खेती की जा रही है। वर्ष 1976-77 में उत्पादन में कमी प्रतिकूल मौसम परिस्थितियों के कारण हुई। फसल वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान जिले में पोस्त की खेती बढ़ाने के प्रश्न

पर, हमेशा की तरह, लाइसेंसों की जारी करते समय विचार किया जायगा।

(ख) देश में अफीम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा पोस्त उगाने वाले को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं :—

- (i) पोस्त के काश्तकार को अफीम की देय कीमत उसके द्वारा दी गयी अफीम की उपज के आधार पर विसर्पी अनुमाप पर निश्चित की जाती है। जो काश्तकार प्रति हेक्टेयर अफीम की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उपज देता है उसे अधिक ऊँची दर पर अदायगी की जाती है।
- (ii) प्रत्येक अफीम प्रभाग में पोस्त के उस काश्तकार को नकद पुरस्कार दिया जाता है जो अफीम की सबसे अधिक उपज देता है।
- (iii) कीटनाशक दवाओं तथा उर्वरकों के इस्तेमाल के सम्बन्ध में काश्तकारों को शिक्षा देने के लिये प्रदर्शनों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।
- (iv) अफीम की उपज तथा किस्म में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से पोस्त के बीजों, मिट्टी तथा उर्वरकों आदि पर प्रयोग करने के लिये पोस्त उगाने वाले कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्रयोगात्मक फार्म बनाये गये हैं। इन प्रयोगों से प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों को पोस्त काश्तकारों को अफीम की अपनी उपज बढ़ाने के निमित्त उनका मार्ग दर्शन करने के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा।
- (v) सरकार ने पोस्त की खेती तथा अफीम के उत्पादन के विभिन्न

पहलुओं पर कई दीर्घ-कालीन अनुसन्धान योजनाएँ चालू की हैं। इनके परिणाम उपलब्ध होने पर वे अफीम की पैदावार तथा उसकी मार्फीन अर्न्तवस्तु में सुधार लाने में पोस्त के काश्तकारों के लिए सहायक होंगे।

(vi) काश्तकारों को अपने पोस्त के खेतों में उपयोग के लिए रासायनिक उर्वरकों तथा कीटनाशक दवाओं को उपलब्ध कराने में सहायता की जाती है।

Relief to Central Government Pensioners

1715. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Pensioners have been given dearness allowance relief at the rate of 5 per cent of their pensions;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether any instalment has become due in the event of rise in the cost of living; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The Third Pay Commission had recommended that all future pensioners should be given a relief at the rate of 5 per cent of their pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 per month and a maximum of Rs. 25 per month, as and when there was a 16 point rise in the 12 monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960=100). In the light of this recommendation, Government had sanctioned 3 instalments of relief to all Central Government pensioners, including those who retired before 1.1.73, with effect from 1.8.73,

1.1.74 and 1.4.74 respectively. Thereafter, keeping in view the resources available, the Central Government pensioners have been given further relief on *ad-hoc* basis to the extent of 10 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 50 p.m. w.e.f. 1.10.75, to compensate the pensioners for the rise in the cost of living. A special relief at graded rates to the Central Government pensioners has already been announced in the Budget Speech. The orders in the matter will be issued shortly.

Public Distribution System

1716. SHRI M. KALAYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present public distribution system covers only some of the major urban centres; and

(b) what is the present need of foodgrains to maintain the existing net work of public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The public distribution system for foodgrains caters not only to the need of urban centres but also rural areas. Out of about 2.44 lakhs Fair Price Shops/Ration Shops functioning in the country, about 1.87 lakhs are functioning in the rural areas.

(b) The Demand for foodgrains, through the public distribution system, depends upon a number of factors, i.e. availability of foodgrains in the open market, their comparative price level, increase in the population etc. It is, therefore, difficult to frame any precise estimate of requirements of foodgrains for the public distribution system. However, during the year 1976, a quantity of about 9.2 million tonnes of

foodgrains was released through the public distribution system as against 11.3 million tonnes during the year 1975.

Capital raised by Companies

1717. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state the capital raised by the companies registered in the year 1976-77 in Public

Sector, categorised under industry, trade and commerce and public utility units and how does it compare with the previous two years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The investment (equity and long term loans) in new Companies registered in each of the last three years in the Central public sector is indicated below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (Revised Estimates)
Industry	19.49	Nil	39.22
Commerce & Trade	0.51	Nil	Nil
Power	Nil	Nil	3.45

(National Thermal Power Corporation and National Hydro-electric Corporation).

The total additional investment in all Central Government enterprises during these three years was as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (Provisional)
Industry	704.29	1314.14	1680.72
Trade	207.68	152.46	8.57
Others including transport	111.53	245.30	3.47
Total	1023.50	1711.90	1692.76

Loan from World Bank for Bassein Projects

1718. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought loan from World Bank for Bassein offshore pipeline project;

(b) whether any conditions have been laid down by the World Bank for the implementation of the Project and for the use of the loan; and

(c) whether the World Bank had called for the report of the Barauni pipeline scandal before sanctioning the present loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. A loan has been negotiated for oil and gas pipeline from Bombay High to Bombay via Bassein fields.

(b) There are no special conditions other than the normal conditions governing similar Bank loans.

(c) No Sir.

Order for Railway Wagons from Uganda

1719. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 7.5 crore order for Railway wagons has been received from Uganda;

(b) whether the delivery of wagons has commenced; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The contract for export of the wagons was signed on deferred payment terms to be duly supported by bank guarantee. The supplies have not commenced as the bank guarantee has not so far been received.

Surrendering of Unaccounted Money and Other Assets by Smugglers

1720. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether top smugglers, who surrendered to Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, have surrendered all their

unaccounted money and other properties of all kinds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The cases of top smugglers are covered by proceedings under the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976. There has so far been no case of surrender of assets under this Act.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Concessions to Smugglers who gave up Smuggling

1721. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to grant concession or show special consideration to the smugglers who have renounced their activities; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). No Sir: Presumably, the question refers to the pledge taken by over 100 smugglers, before Shri Jayprakash Narayan at Bombay on the 30th April, 1977 that they would not indulge in smuggling, dissuade and prevent others from continuing such activities and help the Government. They have further stated that they would not crave any indulgence on the part of the Government in such legal actions as may be pending or deemed necessary in future by competent authority for their action in the past or their lapses in future. Accordingly, the question of granting concession or showing any special consideration to the smugglers does not arise.

Rise in Prices

1722. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) on how many occasions since his assumption of office the Prime Minister has exhorted the industrial and trading circles about price rise;

(b) the impact it has created on those concerned;

(c) whether prices on the other hand have risen and are still rising; and

(d) the action Government are taking in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) In his broadcast to the Nation on April 18, 1977, the Prime Minister exhorted the trading circles to ensure proper distribution and sale of commodities and to keep the prices in check. He made a similar appeal to industrialists in the course of his inaugural address at the Golden Jubilee Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi on April 23, 1977 and in his speeches elsewhere and also in his communications to some of the industrialists.

(b) A number of industrialists located at Bombay and Calcutta have decided voluntarily not to increase the prices of the products produced by them till December 31, 1977 except in the case of loss making units. Efforts would be made by them to absorb increase in input costs as far as possible unless such cost increases become very high. Leading Chambers of Commerce and Industry have issued similar appeals to their member units.

Between week ending May 21, 1977 and June 11, 1977 (the latest week for which the data are available), the index for the major group of manufactured

products in the all-commodities wholesale price index has remained steady.

(c) There has been some increase in the wholesale price index since April, 1977, largely on account of increase in the prices of pulses, oilseeds, edible oils and vegetables. Of late, there is a softening tendency in the prices of edible oils. During the weeks ending May 21, 1977 and June 11, 1977, the all-commodities wholesale price index has remained steady, the index standing at 187.3 and 187.4 respectively.

(d) Among the immediate measures taken by the Government to curb the rising trend in prices of essential commodities and improve their availability are: (i) Government's decision to reduce expenditure and avoid all forms of ostentation; (ii) decision to release more cereals through the public distribution system; (iii) more liberal allocations of rice to meet the requirements of the public distribution system in the deficit States; (iv) increased releases of non-levy sugar for the months of May, June and July, 1977; (v) removal or restrictions on inter-State movement of wheat; (vi) imposition of an export duty of Rs. 5 on tea per kg. from April 9, 1977 and simultaneous withdrawal of the excise rebate on tea exports; (vii) regulated export of potatoes and onions; (viii) staggering, to the extent possible, export of cement; (ix) continuance of imports of raw cotton in adequate quantities; (x) continuance of imports of adequate quantities of edible oils through the State Trading Corporation and the private trade; (xi) sale of refined imported oils for direct consumption through the State Civil Supplies authorities at the retail price of Rs. 8.50 per kg. In some high consumption centres to begin with has already started.

As a medium term measure, Government appointed in mid-April, 1977, a special committee to suggest measures for increasing the production of raw cotton, pulses and oilseeds in the coming kharif season. The committee has finalised a crash plan which is being

implemented with necessary financial support.

As a long-term measure, Government are working out details of building up a massive public distribution system for a number of essential commodities. Consumer cooperatives will be adequately strengthened towards this direction.

Profits earned by Public Sector undertakings

1723. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether for last two financial years, the majority of the public sector undertakings have earned profit;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the names of those public sector industries which are running at a loss and the amount of loss suffered by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes. Out of 121 running concerns, 87 earned profit during 1975-76 and of 124 running concerns, 91 made profit during 1976-77.

(b) The total net profit (before tax) of all central enterprises for the year 1975-76 amounted to Rs. 306 crores. Accounts for 1976-77 are yet to be finalised. The estimated profit (before tax) for 1976-77 is Rs. 345 crores.

(c) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 504/77].

Channelisation of Purchases of Raw Jute through J.C.I.

1725. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any plan to channelise all purchases of raw jute for jute mills through the Jute Corporation of India;

(b) whether his Ministry has made any study about remunerative prices for raw jute; and

(c) the steps his Ministry contemplates to safeguard the interests of the jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A detailed study about remunerative prices of raw jute is made by Agricultural Prices Commission, on whose recommendation, the minimum support prices are fixed annually. In addition, the following steps are taken to safeguard the interests of jute growers:

(i) Price support purchases are made by JCI to maintain prices at or above the statutory minimum price prescribed.

(ii) Purchases of raw jute by mills are regulated through statutory orders so as to ensure maintenance of the prices at reasonable levels.

Remittances by Coca Cola Export Corporation

1726. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions under which Coca Cola Export Corporation

was permitted to remit Area Office expenses/Export Service Charges and when was this permission granted;

(b) whether the remittance of service charges by Coca Cola Export Corporation was placed under the ceiling of 10 per cent with effect from 1st January 1967 and yet the Profit and Loss statement of the company for the year 1971 shows export service charges as 26.9 per cent; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken to recover the foreign exchange remitted and the income-tax evaded?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). With a view to restricting the outgo of foreign exchange, Government have stipulated that remittances by Coca Cola Export Corporation on all accounts (imports, profits, head-office expenses, area office expenses, service charges etc.) for the years 1-1-1969 to 31-3-1972 should not exceed 80 per cent of the total export earnings of the Corporation during those years, and that as from 1-4-1972, such remittances should not exceed 80 per cent of their export earnings from the export of their own items of production. This stipulation was conveyed to the Corporation in May, 1973. By a further communication in November, 1974, it was laid down that the remittance on account of service charges is subject to an independent ceiling of 10 per cent of the export earnings from the export of concentrates within the overall limit of 80 per cent. Remittances on account of area office expenses and service charges would be allowed by the Reserve Bank of India only on the basis of the claims accepted by Income-tax authorities as expenses chargeable to the revenues of the Indian branch. In its accounts for the year 1971, Coca Cola Export Corporation had claimed a sum of Rs. 41.98 lakhs as service charges whereas 10 per cent of their export earnings of that year amounted to Rs. 10.25 lakhs. The Reserve Bank of

India have not allowed any remittances on account of service charges from 1971 onwards.

(c) Does not arise.

Tourist Houses in States

1727. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Central Government that there is a shortage of tourist houses in the States; and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the tourist bungalows that have been constructed by Government during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the need for tourist bungalows and efforts are being made to meet the requirements in this regard bearing in mind priorities and constraint on resources. During the last two years, six tourist bungalows have been commissioned at Darjeeling, Dharamsala, Jaiselmer, Ludhiana, Porbander and Rameshwaram. Another two bungalows at Mantralayam and Warrangal are expected to be commissioned shortly.

In addition, the State Governments have also constructed a number of tourist bungalows in their respective areas of tourist interest.

Credit by Nationalised Banks to Priority Sector

1728. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the nationalised banks to ensure that one-third of their credit is given to the priority sector; and

(b) whether Government propose to open at least one branch of a nationalised bank in every community development block to remove the regional imbalance in the availability of banking facilities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Government have advised the public sector banks to step-up lendings in the neglected sectors of Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Road Transport Operators, Retail Trade and Small Business, Professional and Self-employed persons and Education in such a manner that they account for one-third of their aggregate credit by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Government have advised the public sector banks to reorient their branch expansion programmes so as to ensure that all Community Development Blocks are provided with at least one commercial bank branch by June 1978.

Working of Public Sector Banks and other Financial Institutions during Emergency

1729. **SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the allegations being made against the working of public sector banks and other financial institutions during emergency;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken about these allegations and against the persons involved in such allegations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Honourable Member has in

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mind certain allegations against the working of the public sector banks and financial institutions which appeared in the Economic and Political Weekly dated the 30th April, 1977 as a Leaderette captioned "Financial Institutions—Restoring Order". The facts of the case regarding this have been indicated in my reply to Unstarred Question No. 1734, which is being answered today.

Government have also received some complaints on certain facilities sanctioned to individual clients by some public sector banks as also complaints relating to the personnel policy of the banks and financial institutions. In accordance with the normal practice, such complaints have been referred to the Reserve Bank of India for look-into them or to the banks/financial institutions concerned for appropriate action.

Interim Report of Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee

1730. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI**

MEHTA:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the recommendations made by the Indirect Taxes Inquiry Committee have been accepted and rejected; and

(b) how many of them have been implemented in the current budget?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b): Out of the recommendations made by the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee in its Interim Report, 7 have been accepted and implemented in the current Budget. The rest of the recommendations are under examination.

Six Point Plan for Maximising Production of Vanaspati

1731. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had announced six point plan for maximising production and containing the price of vanaspati;

(b) if so, whether the six point plan had no effect on the price of vanaspati and its supply;

(c) whether the prices of vanaspati have also been increasing after announcement of the six point plan; and

(d) the action taken by Government against those who did not follow the six point plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) to (c). No such plan has been announced by the Government. However, the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association of India had, on 6 May, 1977, issued a Press statement which contained six steps the industry proposed to take to maximise production and contain the price of vanaspati. The steps outlined were:

(1) The Industry will make full effort to maximise production of vanaspati in order to ensure that there is no shortage of this essential commodity.

(2) On receipt of genuine complaints regarding overcharging by dealers, the vanaspati manufacturers will cancel dealerships of the defaulting parties and appoint new dealers to ensure supply of vanaspati at fair prices. The manufacturers will also inform the authorities the names of parties whose dealership is cancelled.

(3) Industry would try to maintain price stability for as long a

period as possible. Prices will be reviewed every week. This review need not necessarily mean changes of prices every week.

(4) Concrete steps will be taken to display prices at all levels.

(5) Manufacturers will also inform the Authorities the names of the dealers to whom supplies are made and in what quantities, so that the Authorities are aware of the actual supply position.

(6) It has also been decided that Industry will get actively involved in the development of oilseeds in the country so that in the long run the country becomes self-sufficient in vegetable oils instead of depending continuously on imports. In order to achieve this objective, the industry will collect a cess from manufacturers and build up a fund for oilseeds development.

In mid-May, the vanaspati manufacturers decided on a voluntary scheme of price discipline to sell vanaspati at Rs. 158 per tin of 16.5 kg. (as against Rs. 168 approximately) exclusive of local taxes but inclusive of excise duty. By and large, the prices have been steady at this level.

(d) There is no price control on vanaspati. The price discipline announced by the industry was a voluntary one and by and large it has been observed.

Political Pressure in Banks

1732. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to keep away the banking system from political pressure;

(b) whether it is a fact that banking had been 'politicalised' during the last two years;

(c) the measures being taken by Government to ensure that political system is depoliticalised and insulated against extraneous political and other pressures;

(d) whether Government have appointed a Committee to overhaul the working of the banks in the country and also enquire into the vast expansion of branch offices; and

(e) if so, the other points referred to the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Government is aware of the feeling about the politicalisation of the banking system.

According to the provisions of the statutes governing them the public sector banks function under a Board of Directors nominated by the Central Government. While the public sector banking system will continue to be accountable to Government and the Reserve Bank for the manner in which it implements the policies laid down for it, there will be no interference in its decision making process in respect of individual accounts, or its day to day functioning.

(d) and (e). Reserve Bank has set up on 8th June, 1977, a Committee under the Chairmanship of James S. Raj to study the different aspects of functioning of public sector banks and to make recommendations in the light of its findings.

The terms of reference of this Committee are as follows:—

(1) To assess the impact of branch expansion that has taken place since 1969 and to examine whether any change in the tempo and direction of such expansion is called for.

(2) To enquire into the present pattern of branch expansion of public sector banks and to suggest the future course of action keeping in view the need for rural development and removal of regional imbalances;

(3) To evaluate the performance of public sector banks in the matters of lending to the priority sectors and weaker sections of the society and to suggest ways for the orderly and balanced growth of such advances.

(4) To advise on improving the efficiency of banks with a view to rendering better and speedy service to the public.

(5) To examine the operation of vigilance work in the banks and to make recommendations to bring about improvements; and

(6) To make any other recommendations germane to the subject of enquiry.

विजया बैंक के चेयरमैन के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के मामले

1733. श्री के० लक्ष्मण : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विजया बैंक के चेयरमैन के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के अनेक मामले हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और उसके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). आयकर विभाग ने विजया बैंक के अध्यक्ष और इसके कुछ अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 285 के अधीन बैंक द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 से 1974-75

तक के विवरणों में, बहुत सी ब्याज-अदाय-गियों का उल्लेख न करने के कारण, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 277 और 278 के अन्तर्गत मुकदमा दायर किया है। यह सूचना मिली है कि यह मामला ज्यूडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट, मंगलौर की अदालत में विचाराधीन है। सरकार को विजया बैंक के अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ दायर किये गये किसी और मामले की जानकारी नहीं है।

Alleged Irregularities in Commercial and Development Banks

1734. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Leaderette appearing in the 'Economic and Political Weekly' of April 30, 1977 on page 705;

(b) the facts of the case mentioned therein;

(c) the action proposed to be taken against those responsible for committing such irregularities, and

(d) whether any inquiry is proposed to be conducted into the affairs of commercial and development banks so that proper norms and channels of authority can be established?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Government have seen the Leaderette which appeared in the Economic and Political Weekly dated the 30th April, 1977 under the caption 'Financial Institutions—Restoring Order'.

2. It is presumed that the information sought for by the Hon'ble Member relates to certain alleged irregularities

in the grant of loans and other facilities to five industrial concerns, a political party and certain parties in resettlement colonies of Delhi, by public sector banks and all-India public financial institutions.

3. Of the five industrial concerns referred to above, the Maruti Group of concerns and the U.P. Road Transport Corporation have alone been specifically mentioned, while the names of the three other industrial concerns, a political party and parties in resettlement colonies of Delhi have not been indicated. The three unnamed industrial concerns appear to be:

(i) Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai-madhopur.

(ii) Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., Bombay.

(iii) William Jacks & Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay.

4. The following is the position in respect of each of the parties mentioned above:—

(i) Jaipur Udyog Ltd., and (ii) Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd.

The financial institutions and banks formed a consortium to rehabilitate the two companies which had gone sick. In terms of the rehabilitation programmes, certain facilities were extended to these companies.

(i) JAIPUR UDYOG LTD.

Jaipur Udyog Ltd. is a major cement manufacturing company in North India. As part of the rehabilitation programme of the company drawn up, besides financial assistance given by the institutions and banks, Central Government issued a notification deferring collection of excise duty for a period of one year in order to give relief to the company, after obtaining adequate security of assets in favour of Government. The deferred duty was to be recovered in

5 equal annual instalments, the first instalment being payable on the expiry of 24 months from the date of publication of the notification. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be paid by the company to Government on the deferred amount of excise duty.

(ii) *Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd.*

The company is reported to have already turned the corner and started showing profits. A proposal was made by certain members of the Kamani Family to transfer their shares in the company to Texmaco Ltd. belonging to the Industrial House of Birlas. The matter is now pending before the High Court of Bombay and is *sub judice*.

5. The managements of Jaipur Udyog Ltd. and Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., were also restructured at the instance of the financial institutions and banks, in order to ensure control by them over the affairs of the respective companies. The banks and institutions are alive to the need for constant monitoring of the accounts of the units and are taking adequate steps to ensure that the funds advanced are used properly and for the purpose for which they have been given.

6. (i) *Maruti Group of concerns.*

(ii) U.P. Road Transport Corporation.

(iii) William Jacks & Co. (India) Ltd.

(iv) A political party (not named in the Leaderette).

(v) Certain un-named parties in the 23 resettlement colonies of Delhi.

No all-India public financial institution has given any loan or advance to these parties. Regarding the facilities given by the public sector banks, in accordance with the practice and usages customary among the bankers and in conformity with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition

and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, information relating to individual constituents are not to be divulged.

As regards Maruti Groups of concerns a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 has been set up to enquire into the affairs of Maruti Group of companies. the terms of reference of which, *inter-alia*, include all matters relating to securing of accommodation, loans or other assistance from the nationalised banks and other financial institutions by the Maruti concerns, including the eligibility of these concerns to obtain the financial assistance sought for etc.

7. In view of the position indicated above, Government do not propose to institute an enquiry, other than the one already set up in regard to Maruti Group of concerns, to enquire into the affairs of commercial and development banks.

Proceedings by Income Tax Department and Enforcement Directorate against the management of Vijaya Bank Ltd.

1735. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Vajaya Bank Limited, particularly its Chairman, has been proceeded against by the Income Tax Department and the Enforcement Directorate; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and the actions taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Income-tax Department has launched prosecution under sections 277 and 278 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with section 200 Cr. P.C. against Vijaya Bank Ltd., its Chairman and Managing Director, Chief Accountant and some other

Officers of the Bank, for deliberate omission of various interest payments in the returns made by the Bank under section 285 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the financial years 1971-72 to 1974-75.

The complaints have been filed on 9th February, 1977 before the Judicial Magistrate, II Court, Mangalore.

The Enforcement Directorate has not initiated any action against the management of Vijaya Bank Ltd.

Report of World Bank on Indian Economy

1736. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the highlights of the report of World Bank about the state of India's economy during the year ended 31st March, 1977;

(b) the quantum of external aid recommended by the Bank in the current year; and

(c) the purposes for which the amount will be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The report referred to is an internal confidential document of the World Bank, its distribution is restricted and the recipients of the report are not authorised to disclose its contents. I am therefore not in a position to answer questions relating to this report.

Shortage of cotton

1737. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) in what way Government intend to overcome the shortage of cot-

ton to meet the demand of the country;

(b) how far the shortage of cotton is affecting the health of the textile industry;

(c) whether any short-term and long-term policy has been laid down; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The consumption of cotton by the textile industry is more than the current levels of production of cotton in the country. This shortage has an adverse impact on cotton textile industry. Therefore, with a view to overcoming the shortage of cotton in the country, a number of short-term and long-term measures have been taken by the Government, which include:

1. The import of cotton from abroad.

2. Cotton textile mills have been permitted to import man-made fibres on O.G.L. basis upto 30.10.1977;

3. It has been made mandatory on cotton textile industry to use at least 10 per cent non-cotton fibres of their total consumption from 1.1.1977;

4. Stock restrictions have been placed on mills and traders in order that available cotton could be available equitably to all mills;

5. As a long term measures, efforts are being made by Government to increase the production of cotton within the country. A comprehensive Scheme of Intensive Cotton District Programme is being implemented by the Department of Agriculture in 15 districts of 9 major cotton growing States.

Loans to agriculturists by Nationalised Banks

1738. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised banks are giving loans to agriculturists;

(b) whether any percentage is fixed for the distribution of loans by these banks to agriculturists; and

(c) whether any distance of area is fixed for the operation of these nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No percentage has been fixed for distribution of agricultural advances by the public sector banks. The Government has, however, asked the public sector banks to initiate measures to enlarge the flow of credit to hitherto neglected sectors including agriculture so as to achieve a target of 33-1/3 per cent of their total advances as at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) No area has been fixed for the operation of nationalised banks. In order to ensure effective supervision over the end-use of loans given by public sector banks, instructions have been issued to bank branches to normally serve an area within a radius of 16 Kms. These instructions are by way of guideline and it has been clarified that they need not be followed too rigidly. Public sector banks, therefore, do consider the possibility of extending credit beyond the 16 Kms. radius if applicants are in a cluster.

Development of Nagarjunasagar project as a tourist centre

1739. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are developing any tourist centres;

(b) whether Nagarjunasagar project has been treated as a tourist centre; and

(c) if so, the work done so far there?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The following facilities were provided at Nagarjunasagar/Nagarjunakonda by the Central Department of Tourism during the Third and Fourth Plan periods:—

(i) Addition of 8 rooms to the existing Vijay Vihar Circuit House.

(ii) a motor launch for operation as ferry between the mainland and the archaeological complex on the island in the lake for the convenience of tourists,

(iii) a Tourist Bungalow for middle-income tourists at Nagarjunakonda, and

(iv) a station wagon as transport facility to enable tourists visiting Nagarjunakonda to go round various archaeological sites.

In the Fifth Plan period two 45-seater motor launches are being put into service during the current financial year for cruising on the Nagarjunasagar lake. The estimated cost of these 2 launches being provided by the Central Department of Tourism is Rs. 28 lakhs.

Development of Tirupati-Tirumala as an International Tourist Centre

1740. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to develop Tirupati-Tirumala as an international tourist centre; and

(b) if so, when is the work to commence?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aerodrome at Vellore

1741. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to set up an aerodrome at Vellore;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been done therefor; and

(c) whether any amount has been allotted for it this year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There are no plans to develop the airfield at Vellore as neither Indian Airlines nor any private operation has evinced any interest in operating air services to Vellore.

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के महाप्रबन्धक द्वारा विदेशों का दौरा

1742. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के महाप्रबन्धक ने विदेशों के अब तक कितने दौरे किये हैं;

(ख) किन किन स्थानों की यात्रा उन्होंने निःशुल्क की;

(ग) इन दौरों के लिये निगम द्वारा उन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा में कितनी राशि भत्ते के रूप में दी गई; और

(घ) निःशुल्क दौरों के कारण उन्होंने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा राशि निगम को लौटाई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के वर्तमान महाप्रबन्धक (होटल्स) ने, नवम्बर, 1976 में कार्यभार सम्भालने से लेकर, हांगकांग तथा मकाऊ में पी० ए० टी० ए० सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिये जनवरी/फरवरी, 1977 में एक बार विदेश यात्रा की है। अपनी पूर्ववर्ती नियुक्तियों के कार्यकाल में, वे 1964 से 1976 तक की अवधि के दौरान सरकारी कामकाज से 7 बार विदेश गये।

(ख) आठ यात्राओं में से, केवल एक यात्रा के लिये सरकार ने उन्हें सितम्बर, 1974 में पैन अमेरिकन द्वारा आफर की गयी निःशुल्क सीट का लाभ उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की। पैन अमेरिकन द्वारा आफर किये गये निःशुल्क पैमेज का फायदा उठाने के लिये उन्हें अध्ययन व पर्यटन प्रोत्साहनपरक यात्रा करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गयी।

इस यात्रा के दौरान, उन्होंने बेरुत, फ्रैंकफर्ट, बर्लिन, म्यून्चन, कोपनहेगन, प्राग, लन्दन, न्यूयार्क, टोकियो, हांगकांग तथा बैंकाक की यात्रा की।

(ग) उन्हें 15 दिन के लिए दैनिक भत्ता दिया गया और ऊपर (ख) में निर्दिष्ट यात्रा के लिये भुगतान की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा निम्न प्रकार है :—

(i) 236.00 डॉलर

(ii) 160.00 डॉलर

(घ)। कोई नहीं, क्योंकि केवल निःशुल्क पैसेज ही मंजूर किया गया था।

**भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के अधि-
कारियों द्वारा निकाली गई प्राइवेट
और राजनीतिक पत्रिकाएँ**

1743. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास
निगम के दिल्ली स्थित कुछ अधिकारी प्राइवेट
और राजनीतिक पत्रिकाएँ निकालते हैं;

(ख) उक्त पत्रिकाएँ किस प्रकार की
हैं; और

(ग) उक्त पत्रिकाओं को किन नियमों
और आदेशों के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया
जाता है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री
पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) :** (क) भारत पर्यटन
विकास निगम के प्रबन्धकवर्ग के नोटिस में
ऐस कोई दृष्टांत नहीं आया है जिसमें दिल्ली
में उनका कोई अधिकारी निजी तथा राज-
नीतिक पत्रिकाएँ (मैगजीनें) प्रकाशित कर
रहा हो और न ही निगम ने अपने किसी
अधिकारी को कोई ऐसी मैगजीन प्रकाशित
करने की अनुमति ही दी है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**नेहरू ब्रिगेड और नेहरू हिल के आयोजकों
का भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम
के एक अधिकारी से सम्बन्ध**

1744. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रंजीत होटल, दिल्ली के
निकट नेहरू ब्रिगेड और नेहरू हिल का
आयोजक भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के
एक अधिकारी का भाई है ;

(ख) क्या वह उसके साथ रंजीत
होटल में रहता है ; और

(ग) उक्त अनियमितताओं के विरुद्ध
क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री
पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) :** (क) से (ग)
स्वर्गीय श्री सतीश दत्त (जिनकी 10 जून,
1977 को मृत्यु हुई) जो भारत पर्यटन
विकास निगम में विक्री एवं जन सम्पर्क
प्रबन्धक के रूप में कार्य कर रहे थे रंजीत
होटल के 'आफिसर्स फ्लैट्स' में से एक में रह
रहे थे। उनके अविवाहित छोटे भाई श्री
रमेश दत्त जिन्हें रंजीत होटल के पास
स्थित नेहरू ब्रिगेड और नेहरू हिल का आयोजन-
कर्ता बताया जाता है, अपने स्वर्गीय बड़े
भाई के साथ उसी फ्लैट में रह रहे थे। निकट
सम्बन्धियों का अलौटी के साथ उसे अलौट
किये गये आवास में ही मिल कर रहना
अनियमित नहीं समझा जाता।

Airbus crew of Indian Airlines

1745. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SATYENDRA
NARAYAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 10th May, 1977 under the caption "Airbus crew face many snags"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The snags reported in the aircraft were immediately attended to and removed expeditiously. The Airbus like any other wide bodied aircraft has systems in duplicate and in some cases even in triplicate. In case of snag in one of the systems the aircraft can be operated without affecting safety as per the Minimum Equipment List approved by the manufacturers and the airworthiness authorities.

चाय का निर्यात

1746. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में विदेशों को वर्षवार तथा देशवार कितनी कितनी मात्रा में चाय का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में देश को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ; और

(ग) क्या चाय के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई विशेष प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) :
(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में प्रमुख देशों को चाय के निर्यात निम्नोक्त हैं :—

	(मात्रा लाख कि० ग्रा० में)	
देश	1975	1976
ब्रिटेन	596	726
नीदरलैंड	98	44
सोवियत संघ	565	514
पोर्लैंड	121	70
सं० रा० अमरीका	59	88
ईरान	69	68
सं० अरब अमीरात	38	62
इराक	67	71
मिश्र अरब गणराज्य	114	146
मूडान	59	70
अफगानिस्तान	129	119
अन्य	266	358
	2181	2336

(ख) वर्ष 1975 तथा 1976 में अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि क्रमशः 246.65 करोड़ रुपए तथा 273.1 करोड़ रुपए है ।

(ग) विस्तृत विवरण इसके साथ संलग्न है ।

विवरण

पटसन उत्पादों का निर्यात

1. चाय बोर्ड अपने कार्यालयों के माध्यम से तथा विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनो के माध्यम से विभिन्न देशों में भारतीय चाय का जोरदार संवर्धन कर रहा है। इसमें विदेशों में व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में प्रधान रूप से भारतीय पैक प्रस्तुत करना, विदेशों के चाय आयातकों को भारत के दारे पर बलाना और अन्य माध्यमों से प्रचार शामिल है।

2. अन्य पेयों के मुकाबले के पेय के रूप में चाय की कुल खपत बढ़ाने के लिए अन्य निर्यातक देशों के सहयोग से विदेशों में चाय के व्यापक संवर्धन के लिए स्थापित चाय परिषदों द्वारा किए गए प्रयत्नों के लिए चाय बोर्ड सहायता देता है।

3. विभिन्न रूपों में भारतीय चाय का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम नामक सरकारी क्षेत्र के एक संगठन की भी स्थापना की गई है।

4. भारत से विदेशों के चुनिंदा बाजारों में वहां के स्थानीय मिश्रणकर्ताओं, पैकरो के सहयोग से पैकट बन्द चायों, चाय थैलियों के सीधे निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय निर्यातकों को संवर्धनात्मक सहायता प्रदान करना भी भारत सरकार के तत्वावधान में चाय बोर्ड द्वारा किया जा रहा एक संवर्धन कार्य है।

1747. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में, प्रति वर्ष, पटसन से बना सामान कितना और किस किस देश को निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) क्या कुछ अन्य देशों से प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण भारत को उनके निर्यात में कुछ हानि उठानी पड़ रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) :
(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया।
बेस्विए संख्या एल० टी०—505/77]

काजू का निर्यात

1748. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में विदेशों को, वर्षवार, एवं देश वार, कितना काजू निर्यात किया गया और उससे कितनी विदेशी मद्रा अर्जित की गई ;

(ख) क्या कुछ अन्य काजू उत्पादक देशों के मुकाबले पर आ जाने से देश को हानि हो रही है ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उप-चारात्मक उपाय किया जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सह-कारिता मंत्रो (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) पछले दो वर्षों के दौरान काजू (गिरियों) के देशवार निर्यातों और उनसे प्राप्त विदेशी मुद्रा का ब्यौरा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

मात्रा—मे० टन

मूल्य—लाख रु० में ।

देश	1975-76		1976-77*	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
म० रा० अमरीका	22192	3948	17506	3691
सोवियत संघ	14436	2508	15638	2933
जापान	3862	745	5202	1166
कनाडा	3528	630	3436	732
आस्ट्रेलिया	2206	414	2232	481
नीदरलैंड	1491	273	1635	331
ब्रिटेन	899	160	887	190
जर्मन लोक तांत्रिक गणराज्य	266	42	658	112
अन्य	4760	893	4241	945
योग	53640	9613	51435	10581

* 1976-77 वर्ष के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

(ख) कुछ काजू उत्पादक देशों ने काजू को छीलने तथा काजू की गिरियों के निर्यात की व्यवस्था करली है । इससे कच्चे काजू की उपलब्धता में कमी आई है, जिसका हमें आयात करना होता है । 1976-77 में हमारे निर्यात तो फायदेमन्द ही रहे (प्रति मे० टन इकाई मूल्य 1792 रु०) काजू उत्पादक देशों के निर्यातों से भारत की काजू की निर्यात विक्री को कोई खतरा नहीं है ।

(ग) काजू की यथा सम्भव अधिकतम मात्रा का आयात करने तथा भारत में काजू

के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के अपने प्रयत्नों को हमने तेज कर दिया है ।

पर्यटकों से विदेशी मुद्रा आय

1749. श्री के० लक्ष्मण : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशी पर्यटकों से वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान भारत को कितनी राशि की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि 1977-78 में भारत को विदेशी पर्यटकों से होने वाली आय संभवतः 275 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ जायेगी ।

International airport in Kerala

1750. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no international airport in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether people of Kerala going abroad have been facing great difficulty for want of international airport in that State; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up an international airport in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). There is no international airport in Kerala State. Trivandrum is a customs airport to serve the neighbouring countries.

The two domestic airports in Kerala State, viz., Trivandrum and Cochin cater to the requirements of the travelling public. Both of these have convenient air connections with the international airports at Bombay and Madras which are the outlets for passengers travelling abroad. There is no proposal at present to have an international airport in Kerala State.

Development of Tourist spots

1751. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision for the development of tourist spots in the country during 1977; and

(b) if so, the total outlay and places to be developed to attract foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision of Rs. 168.50 lakhs has been proposed for the developmental schemes in the current year's budget of the Department of Tourism. The facilities proposed to be developed are the construction of youth hostels at Pondicherry and Mysore and Yatri Niwas at Seagram, expansion of the tourist bungalows at Ajmer and Jaisalmer, completion of the forest lodges at Sasangir and Landeli, and construction of forest lodges at Kanha and Bandipur/Nagarhole, and additional facilities at Gulmarg, Kovalam beach resort as also at Ajanta, Elephanta and Agra. In addition, it is proposed to take up detailed planning of facilities at the archaeological centres of Kushinagar and Sravasti, and to prepare master plans for Martland, Pandrethan and Avantipur in Kashmir, for the area around the Mahabodhi temple at Bodhgaya, and for Fatehpur Sikri.

राज्यों को धन का नियतन

1752. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के बीच वित्त तथा अन्य राजस्व

मदों के वितरण में अब तक कौनसा सिद्धान्त अपनाया जाता रहा है ;

(ख) क्या अपेक्षाकृत अधिक विकसित राज्यों को ही अभी तक वित्त और राजस्व का बड़ा भाग मिला रहा है ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार पिछड़े राज्यों की स्थिति का ध्यान में रख कर उनके द्रुत विकास के लिये वित्त और राजस्व का वितरण नये सिद्धान्तों पर करने का विचार रखती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किस नये सिद्धान्त को अपनाने का विचार है?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

राज्यों को दी जाने वाली राशियों का निर्धारण

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 280 में यह व्यवस्था है कि वित्त आयोग निम्नलिखित विषयों के संबंध में सिफारिशें करेगा :—

(i) संघ और राज्यों के बीच उन करों से प्राप्त होने वाली शुद्ध राशियों का बंटवारा, जो उन के बीच बांटी जाती हैं या बांटी जा सकती हैं और इस प्रकार प्राप्त हुई राशियों में प्रत्येक राज्य में हिस्से का निर्धारण, और

(ii) वे सिद्धान्त जिनके आधार पर भारत की समेकित निधि से राज्यों को उनके राजस्वों के सहायता अनुदान दिये जाने चाहिये ।

इस प्रकार, इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्र से राज्यों को साधनों का अन्तरण किया जाता है । आमतौर पर सरकार द्वारा ये सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली जाती हैं । वर्ष 1974-75 से 1978-79 तक के पांच वर्षों के लिए ये अन्तरण छठे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित हैं, जिसकी रिपोर्ट और उसके साथ सरकार द्वारा उस पर की गई कार्रवाई का व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन दिसम्बर, 1973 में संसद में प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया था । आयोग ने आयकर के राज्यों के हिस्से का 90 प्रतिशत और संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क के उनके हिस्से का 75 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या के आधार पर बांटा था और यह बात आमतौर से पिछड़े राज्यों के पक्ष में जाती है । इसके अलावा, आयोग ने संघीय उत्पाद-शुल्क के राज्यों के हिस्से के 25 प्रतिशत का वितरण उच्चतम प्रतिव्यक्ति आय वाले राज्य से सम्बन्धित राज्य की प्रतिव्यक्ति आय के "अन्तर" और उसकी जनसंख्या के साथ उसके गुणनफल के आधार पर किया था । आयोग ने, जैसा कि इसके विचारणीय विषयों के अन्तर्गत आता था, राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों का निर्धारण करते समय, किसी राज्य में, 1978-79 में समाप्त होने वाले पांच वर्षों के दौरान चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में, प्रशासन को अखिल भारतीय औसत के स्तर तक ऊंचा उठाने के लिए अतिरिक्त राशि दिए जाने के लिए भी कहा था । यह व्यवस्था भी पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिए की गई थी ।

जहां तक पहली अप्रैल, 1979 से शुरु होने वाली पांच वर्ष की अवधि का संबंध है, राज्यों को उपर्युक्त मदों के अन्तर्गत साधनों के अन्तरण का फैसला सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों की

ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाएगा । इस आयोग का गठन शीघ्र ही किया जाने वाला है ।

2. वित्त आयोग के कार्यक्षेत्र में आने वाले साधनों के अन्तरण के अलावा, राज्यों को उनकी आयोजनागत योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए सहायता अनुदान और ऋणों के रूप में भी सहायता दी जाती है । पांचवीं आयोजना की पूरी अवधि के लिए राज्यों को दी जाने वाली कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता 6000 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गई है । इसमें से 450 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जन जाति उप आयोजना, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों और उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद

की योजनाओं के लिए और 100 करोड़ रुपए की राशि विदेशी सहायता से चलाई जाने वाले राज्यों की आयोजनागत परियोजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में है । शेष 5450 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का राज्यों के बीच निर्धारण "गाडगिल फार्मूला" के आधार पर किया जाता है । इस फार्मूले के अनुसार असम, नागालैंड जम्मू और कश्मीर हिमाचल प्रदेश, अन्य उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों और सिक्किम को उनके स्वीकृत आयोजना परिव्यय की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एकमुश्त राशि दी जाती है । शेष चौदह राज्यों को निम्नलिखित आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है :—

(i) जनसंख्या . 60 प्रतिशत

(ii) राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

(iii) कर प्रयत्न . 10 "

(iv) सिंचाई और विद्युत् परियोजनायें 10 "

(v) विशेष समस्यायें | 10 "

स्पष्ट है कि "गाडगिल फार्मूले" में प्रतिव्यक्ति आय पर आधारित पिछड़ेपन को महत्व दिया गया है ।

मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर, पिछड़े वर्ष

1971 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के अनुसार

केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन द्वारा दिए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर 1970-73 में चालू कीमतों पर औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति आय ।

1973-74 में राज्य की दर प्राप्तियां और उक्त (ii) के अन्तर्गत प्रति व्यक्ति आय

20 करोड़ रुपए और उस से अधिक की लागत से चल रही मुख्य सिंचाई और विद्युत् स्कीमों पर पांचवीं आयोजना के संशोधित परिव्यय और 1973-74 के अन्त तक कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत व्यय

यह फैसला किया गया था कि उक्त मापदंड के अनुसार आवंटित केन्द्रीय सहायता का 8 प्रतिशत विशेष रूप से परिवार नियोजन कार्य के परिणामों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाएगा । यह फार्मूला 1977-78 से लागू है जिसके

अनुसार पिछले वर्ष के परिवार नियोजन कार्य के परिणामों के आधार पर सहायता की राशि निर्धारित की जाती है।

आयोजना के लिए दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता के वितरण के मौजूदा सिद्धांत चालू आयोजना की अवधि के लिए भी बने रहेंगे, अतः कोई नए सिद्धांत अपनाने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Demands of employees of Central Bank of India

1753. SHRI M. KALYANSUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Central Bank of India have been agitating to press for their demands;

(b) if so, the gist of the demands they have put forward; and

(c) what steps have been taken to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Central Bank of India has reported that All India Central Bank Employees' Federation have staged agitations at Hyderabad, Nagpur, Delhi, Chandigarh and Patna in respect of local issues such as transfers, promotions, recruitment of additional staff, trade union rights, and alleged excesses committed during Emergency. At Hyderabad an additional issue was the demand for restoration of clean overdraft facility to the staff co-operative credit society.

(c) On the basis of the joint discussions held between the management and the union, the issues at Hyderabad, Nagpur, Chandigarh and Patna were amicably resolved. At Delhi the bank management has offered to discuss the issues with the union after the union makes proper

amends for the provocative and abusive language used by it during the agitation.

Regional rural banking system

1754. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a study to see if the regional rural banking system was necessary or not; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Joint Committee meeting between India and Yugoslavia

1755. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade and economic co-operation between India and Yugoslavia would get further boost;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the joint committee meeting between India and Yugoslavia held recently?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). At the eleventh session of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee held from May, 18-22, 1977 in New Delhi, while considering the ways and means for improving

trade and economic cooperation the two sides—

(i) identified specific products which have possibilities for increasing exports from respective countries e.g. various engineering products, steel products, chemical products etc., for export from India and non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, ships etc., for export from Yugoslavia.

(ii) agreed to accelerate the progress of on going projects with Indo-Yugoslav collaboration in India.

(iii) agreed to impart greater momentum to secure Indian participation in projects in Yugoslavia; and

(iv) identified new and specific areas for Indo-Yugoslav industrial cooperation in India, Yugoslavia and third countries.

(v) identified areas for concrete cooperation between the two countries in the field of banking.

As a result of these it is expected that the existing Trade and Economic Cooperation between the two countries will receive further support.

Imposition of import quota by E.E.C. countries

1756. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imposition of import quota by E.E.C. countries including U.K. has hit the Indian garment exporters;

(b) whether goods worth Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 crores have been blocked in the garment industry; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Imposition of unilateral quota by E.E.C. countries, including U.K. on India's exports of shirt and blouses has to some extent affected the garment exporters in the country. The exact value of goods blocked is not known.

(c) Government had taken up this matter with the E. E. C. authorities and a few rounds of consultations were held with a view to settling the issue bilaterally. But a mutually acceptable solution could not be arrived at during these consultations and consequently Government has lodged a complaint with the Textile Surveillance Body of the GATT which is the agency to decide such disputes.

Modernisation of Cotton Textile Mills

1757. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are evolving some programmes for modernisation of cotton textile mills in the country;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the cotton textile mills are diverting their internally generated funds and other borrowings from banks for the purpose of modernisation of other more profitable industries; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against them before implementing modernisation programmes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). Government has given serious consideration to the

needs for modernisation of cotton textile industry. In order to give a fillip to the modernisation programme, an exclusive scheme has been evolved for provision of soft loans to cotton textile industry under the joint operations of I. D. B. I., I. F. C. and I. C. I. C. I. Mills, other than mills under the management of N. T. C. as at present and partnership or proprietary concerns, which are weak and non-viable as a result of mechanical obsolescence and the viability of which could be achieved within a reasonably short period are eligible for financial assistance under this scheme. The rate of interest to be charged on soft loans will be 7.1/2 per cent and the period of payment would be upto 15 years including a moratorium of 3 to 5 years. Industrial units which are not in a position to bear the normal lending rate of interest of the financial institutions will be provided concessional assistance to the full extent needed, but in other cases such assistance is to be provided upto maximum extent of 66 per cent.

2. In a recent study undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India, it has been found, many companies have diverted their funds to other activities like production of steel, chemical etc. A few cotton textile companies have also promoted companies manufacturing products other than cotton textiles. The Report of the Reserve Bank of India is yet under consideration.

Export of Shoes and Footwear

1758. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries where Indian shoes are getting popular and from whom orders have been received during the current year; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned during the last two years by export of shoes and footwear?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a): Canada, France, Netherland, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and West Germany;

(b) The foreign exchange earned during the last two years is an under-

(Value in Rs. crores)

	1975-76	1976-77 (April- Feb.)
(i) All leather, partly leather footwear .	19.18	23.74
(ii) Rubber, canvas and other types of footwear .	2.66	3.06

Re-opening of Jute Mills in West Bengal

1759. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Short Notice Question No. 1 and supplementaries thereon on the 1st April, 1977 regarding re-opening of Jute Mills in West Bengal and State the follow-up measures taken in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): As on 30th December, 1976, 8 jute mills were lying affected by work stoppage. Out of these, 2 units have already resumed production. Management of 2 other units has been recently taken over and entrusted to Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. Out of the balance 4 units, one of the jute mills is not considered to be a viable unit while steps are being taken for the re-opening of the other 3 units.

Aid sought by Jute Industry

1760. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute industry has sought aid from Government very recently; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid from I.D.A. and other U.N. Sources

1761. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India received any aid from International Development Association and any other U.N. Sources in the current year; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATIL): (a) and (b). Receipts from International Development Association and other U. N. sources during 1977-78 are estimated at Rs. 552.38 crores and Rs. 163.45 crores respectively.

Decline in the Export of Manganese Ore

1762. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the export of manganese ore dur-

ing 1976-77 as compared to previous years; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The exports of managanese ore are being regulated from the conservation point of view. The value of the ore exported in 1976-77 was higher than in the previous year. There was a marginal fall in quantity.

Sale of Sugar to Foreign Countries

1763. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether corrupt practices have come to light with regard to sale of sugar to foreign countries;

(b) whether some executives including Shri Parekh, the S.T.C. Chairman had a hand in the matter;

(c) whether a part of the money made through corrupt practices went to Smt. Indira Gandhi also;

(d) whether any of these officials have gone out of the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (e). Certain complaints against the former Chairman, STC and some other Executives pertaining to sugar deals handled by the STC have been received. These are being investigated by the appropriate authorities.

(d) Some of the officials named in the complaints are already posted in STC's foreign offices; others are in the country.

Visit of Chairman of S.B.I. to Malda, West Bengal

1764. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether SBI Chairman visited Malda (West Bengal) on or about 24th February, 1977 wherefrom the erstwhile Minister for Revenue and Banking Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee was contesting in the last Lok Sabha election; and

(b) whether the said Chairman had gone there for making payment of substantial sum of money to the said Minister mainly for election expenses?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The State Bank of India has reported that Shri T. R. Varadachary, the then Chairman of the bank visited Malda (West Bengal) on the 24th February, 1977 in order to meet Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, the former Minister for Revenue and Banking, for official purpose.

(b) The State Bank of India has confirmed that no funds have been drawn from the bank for payment to the former Minister for Revenue & Banking for meeting the election expenses or any other purpose.

Purchases made by Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

1765. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) value and details of purchases made or/and value of purchases contemplated by his Ministry during 26-6-75 to 25-3-77 from companies in which the son/sons and other family members of erstwhile Prime Minister

Smt. Indira Gandhi had any interest; and

(b) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Foreign Bank Account of former Prime Minister

1766. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erstwhile Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and members of her family had been maintaining foreign bank accounts;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether some of her family members have voluntary declaration of concealed income?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The erstwhile Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had informed the Reserve Bank of India in 1961 that she was holding an account in London with Martins Bank Ltd., which was opened on 18th December, 1947 with an initial deposit of ₹1,000 given to her by her late father out of his royalty earnings in the UK. The account continued to be maintained with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India till March, 1970 when it was closed and the balance amount of £1126-3-5 was repatriated to India.

The records of the Reserve Bank of India do not show any declarations furnished to them by any member of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's family about accounts held by them in foreign countries.

(c) No, Sir.

Procedure for evaluation of properties for assessment of Wealth Tax

1767. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has proposed that wealth tax be assessed not on market value of urban land but on some other considerations;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether any member of the said Board held any urban land property liable to wealth-tax at the time the decision was taken; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

Under the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, Wealth-tax is payable on the market value of an asset, i.e., the price which it would fetch if sold in the open market. A departmental Committee was formed in July, 1976 to examine if proper guidelines for the determination of market value of immovable properties could be evolved and laid down, preferably, in the form of rules in order to eliminate/reduce the uncertainties in such valuation and to bring about uniformity in the administration of wealth-tax and reduction in litigation. The Committee submitted its report on 19th February, 1977 and made certain suggestions regarding rules which could be made for the valuation of residential immovable properties, subject to examination of the legal position in regard to certain points. The matter is under examination and no final decisions have been taken so far by the Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

New Credit Policy of Reserve Bank of India

1768. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India announced a new credit policy in May end;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether this policy represented a move away from dear money; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir, The Credit Policy for 1977-78 was announced by the Reserve Bank of India on May 27, 1977.

(b) to (d). With a view to restricting the inflationary impact of the expansion in money supply, credit control measures have been tightened further. The scheme for impounding a part of incremental deposits of banks has been further extended and fresh restrictions have been imposed on the refinancing of bank lending by the Reserve Bank including that for public food procurement. With a view to encouraging long-term investment, interest rate on term loans has been brought down. Short-term deposit rates of banks have also been reduced to rationalise the cost structure of banks. The interest rate on deposits of 5 years or more have not been changed. The Credit Policy seeks to step up margins by 10 percentage points in respect of bank finance against oils and oil-seeds with a view to arresting pressure on prices. With the same end in view adequate bank funds for augmenting supplies of essential consumer goods and industrial raw material through imports have been assured. The new Credit Policy does not amount to moving away from dear money. It does, however, seek to rationalise the interest rate structure keeping in

view the need for reducing the cost of production. The bank rate which is the pivot of the interest rate structure has been left unchanged at 9 per cent.

Importers to show firm commitments to Import Goods

1769. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make it imperative on importers to show firm commitments to import goods for which licence is demanded before giving import licences under the liberal licensing policy; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir, licences for import of (i) edible oils, (ii) dry fruits (iii) dates, (iv) cloves, (v) nutmegs and (vi) cinnamon, under the free licensing policy, are issued on the basis of firm import commitments made by applicants.

(b) This procedure has been adopted in order to ensure that licensing should correspond to the actual imports that will materialise and also have proper monitoring of the import of these items.

Export Orders secured by J.C.I.

1770. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute Corporation of India has already secured export orders worth Rs. 45 crores from U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R. and Egypt for the current year;

(b) if so, whether Government have

taken any steps to increase substantially the number of its purchasing centres for procurement of raw jute;

(c) whether Jute magnates had deprived the State exchequer of several crores of rupees; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Jute Corporation of India has secured export orders worth about Rs. 10.47 crores from USA, UK, USSR, Egypt, Canada etc.

(b) Jute Corporation of India is planning to increase the number of its Departmental Purchase Centres to 100 during the current year as against 87 in the last year.

(c) and (d). Government is not yet aware of such deprivations in these export-deals or setting up of purchase centres.

Setting up of Rural Banks

1771. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state whether Government have taken a decision to set up rural banks and/or for their expansion during this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): During the last financial year, a decision was taken by Government to increase the number of Regional Rural Banks from 50, as originally decided, to 60.

Hosiery Units in Calcutta, Tripura and South India

1772. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hosiery units in Calcutta, Tripura and South India need help to improve exports; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Hosiery industry in these areas needs some assistance to help improve the quality of its products for expansion of exports. These aspects are being looked into by the hosiery panel constituted by the Textile Commissioner and the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.

General Provident Fund for Staff in Marine Products Export Development Authority

1773. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Marine Products Export Development Authority which was established in August, 1972, introduced General Provident Fund in the Authority;

(b) the reasons for the inordinate delay in the commencement of a fund for the staff;

(c) since how long the Authority is functioning without an Accounts Officer; and

(d) whether the Authority has since set up a pension fund for the staff?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). General Provident Fund was introduced with effect from May, 1976. However, for the staff of the erstwhile Marine Products Export Promotion Council, who were under a Contributory Provident Fund Scheme, the scheme continued even after their absorption as staff of the Authority in August, 1972.

A provision for a General Provident Fund was to be made in accordance with Marine Products Export Development Authority regulations which are yet to be finally approved. Pending this a General Provident Fund Scheme for the staff has been introduced.

(c) The Authority is without an Accounts Officer since October, 1974. The Secretary, MPEDA is looking after the work of Accounts Officer also.

(d) Under the proposed Regulations of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, pension benefits will be according to Central Government rules and regulations, unless specific provisions are made in this regard.

Purchase of Raw Jute from Growers

1774. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the reasons for not purchasing raw jute directly from the poor jute growers at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Jute Corporation of India, which has been set up for ensuring reasonable prices to the jute growers, is trying to make purchases through their Departmental Purchase Centres directly from the growers. The difficulties experienced in this field are shortage of warehousing and bailing facilities, inadequacy of banking facilities, communication difficulties and extensive rural indebtedness prevalent in the interior areas. In spite of those difficulties, it has been decided to enhance the purchasing centres with a view to protect the interests of small jute growers.

**विजया बैंक के चैयरमैन के विरुद्ध
मिली शिकायतें**

1775. श्री के० लक्ष्मण : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विजया बैंक के चैयरमैन के विरुद्ध कर्मचारियों को पीड़ित किए जाने के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों के हितों की ओर ध्यान देने तथा उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) . सम्भवतया, माननीय सदस्य उन 16 कर्मचारियों द्वारा और उनकी ओर से भेजे गए प्रतिवेदनों की चर्चा कर रहे हैं जिनकी सेवायें विजया बैंक लिमिटेड द्वारा समाप्त कर दी गई हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि अपने बैंक में कहा है कि उनके मामलों को किसी ऐसे स्वतंत्र बाह्य व्यक्ति को, जो रिजर्व बैंक को भी मान्य हो, सौंप दिया जाय ताकि उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई न्याय्यता की जांच हो सके। आशा है कि इस प्रकार के स्वतंत्र बाह्य व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति की घोषणा शीघ्र ही कर दी जायेगी।

माल का आयात और निर्यात

1776. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए घोषित की गई आयात नीति के उपबन्धों का उद्योगपतियों ने ठीक ढंग से अनुसरण किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशों से कितने मूल्य के माल का आयात किया गया तथा उसके कारण कितने मूल्य का माल विदेशों को भेजा गया अथवा देश में काम आ सका ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) लाइसेंसधारियों ने आयात लाइसेंसों की शर्तों का प्रायः पालन किया था ; फिर भी, आयात लाइसेंसों की शर्तों के संदिग्ध उल्लंघन के मामलों में, आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण विनियमों के अधीन कार्यवाही शुरू की जाती है।

(ख) 1976-77 वर्ष में सभी माल के आयातों का कुल मूल्य 4908 करोड़ रु० था तथा वर्ष के दौरान निर्यातों का कुल मूल्य 4330 करोड़ रु० था।

बिदेशों से आयातित माल का उपयोग

1777. श्री, ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष आयात किये गए माल का उपयोग, उन्हीं कार्यों के लिए किया गया जिनके लिए उसका आयात किया गया था; और

(ख) जिन उद्योगपतियों ने उसका दुरुपयोग किया तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ।

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) और (ख). वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान सूचित किए गए आयातित माल के दुरुपयोग के मामलों और उन मामलों में की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में जानकारी देश के विभिन्न लाइसेंस-कार्यालयों से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मूंगफली का निर्यात

1778. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा किये गये समझौते के अनुसार भारी मात्रा में मूंगफली का निर्यात किया गया, और इसके कारण देश में मूंगफली के तेल की कमी हो गई और इस तेल की कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समझौते के अनुसार कितनी मूंगफली का निर्यात किया गया और समझौते कब तक किन-किन देशों के साथ और कितनी-कितनी मात्रा के लिए हुए ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) और (ख). मूंगफली के निर्यात के लिए कोई विशेष करार नहीं था । तथापि, निर्यात के लिए नवम्बर, 1976 में मूंगफली का 50,000 मेट्रिक टन का कोटा रीलिज किया गया था । अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1976 के दौरान 35.45 करोड़ रु० मूल्य की कुल 86191 मेट्रिक टन मूंगफली निर्यात हुई । इन निर्यातों का देश में खाद्य तेलों की कीमतों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है । देशों के नाम तथा निर्यातों की मात्राएँ सभापटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गई है । [प्रश्नसंख्या में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT 506/77]

Management of Sick Tea Gardens

1779. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over the management of sick tea gardens; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) Decision on taking over the management of sick tea gardens depends on merits or demerits in each case.

(b) Does not arise.

Tax Exemptions for Incentives to private Saving and Investment

1780. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Chamber of Commerce has submitted a pre-budget memorandum suggesting incentives to private savings and investments through raising tax exemption limits on interest from securities and dividends;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the memorandum; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government take note of the suggestions contained in pre-budget memoranda received from various chambers of commerce, trade and professional associations, individual tax-payers, etc. Government's thinking in regard to the points made in the said Memorandum is reflected in the proposals contained in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1977.

Insurance scheme for Employees of public Undertakings

1781. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING** be pleased to state whether the proposed insurance scheme for Central Government employees is proposed to be extended to employees of public undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): There is no proposal at present to extend the insurance scheme drawn up for Central Government employees to employees of Central Government enterprises. However the employees of most of the public enterprises enjoy the benefits available

under one or more of the following insurance schemes:—

- (i) L.I.C. Group Insurance Scheme.
- (ii) Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme.
- (iii) Staff Benefit Fund Scheme.

Cleansing the Ministry

1782. **SHRI R. K. AMIN:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has started cleansing the Ministry by removing some officials who were allegedly instrumental in collecting funds;

(b) if so, how many cases of corrupt officials have been detected as on 1st June, 1977; and

(c) the disciplinary action Government have taken or propose to take against these corrupt officials?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) to (c). There have been complaints alleging abuse of official position, suspected corruption and misconduct against certain senior officers of the Ministry and Corporations. Some of these cases are being enquired into by the CBI. Consequently, certain administrative changes have also been effected. The question of taking any disciplinary action would arise only on completion of the enquiries.

Trade Talks between India and Pakistan

1783. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade talks between India and Pakistan have ended without any decision;

(b) if so, whether the trade agreements between the two countries reached earlier are being continued;

(c) whether any fresh trade agreement with Pakistan has been envisaged; and

(d) to what extent the trade between the two countries has increased?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) to (c). Indo-Pakistan trade review talks were held in New Delhi from April 11th to 14th. It was agreed that the trade between the two countries will henceforth be conducted in free foreign exchange as provided for under Article 7 of the Trade Agreement signed on 23-1-75. It was also agreed on 23-1-75 to extend the Trade Agreement upto 22-1-1978 between the two countries.

(d) The table below shows the flow of trade between India and Pakistan during recent years.

	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1975-76	Export	Import
	78.10	22.12
(April '76—Feb. '77)	78.9	1

Incentives against Exports

1784. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government incentives against exports through cash assistance on quarterly basis; and

(b) whether there have been inordinate delays in giving the cash assistance to exporters during the last 18 months?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) Cash Assistance is payable on monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and yearly basis to different categories of exporters.

(b) Yes, Sir. In some cases delays in payment of cash assistance have come to Government's notice. The main reasons responsible for these delays were deficiencies in applications that were received from exporters, and certain administrative difficulties.

पर्यटक स्थलों का विकास

1785. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण के केन्द्र के रूप में राज्यों में कुछ नये पर्यटक स्थलों के विकास के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने भी इस ओर कुछ रुचि दिखाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) :

(क) से (ग) : राजस्थान सरकार के अनुरोध पर, एक सर्वेक्षण दल ने, जिसमें केन्द्र तथा राज्य के पर्यटन विभागों, एयर इंडिया, इंडियन एयरलाइंस, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम तथा भारतीय यात्रा अभिकर्ता संघ के प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित थे, नए केन्द्रों की पर्यटन संभावनाओं का मूल्यांकन करने तथा वर्तमान पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर सुविधाओं में सुधार एवं वृद्धि के लिए सुझाव प्रस्तुत करने के उद्देश्य से जुलाई-अगस्त, 1976 के दौरान राजस्थान का दौरा किया। सर्वेक्षण दल की रिपोर्ट राजस्थान सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी गयी है। उसने उस में से कुछ स्कीमों पर कायवाही आरम्भ कर दी है।

मशीनरी का आयात

1786. श्री भीठा लाल पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रगति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नियति प्रधान उन एककों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको मशीनरी के आयात हेतु 1976-77 के दौरान टाईसेंस दिए गए थे तथा उस मशीनरी की कीमत कितनी है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ से आयात किया जाना था तथा यह स्वीकृति किन शर्तों के आधार पर दी गई ; और

(ख) क्या इन एककों ने आयात करने से पूर्ण सभी आवश्यक शर्तों का पालन किया था ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रगति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Tax on money Collected by Youth Congress

1787. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large amount of money was collected by the Youth Congress during the emergency period in Delhi and outside Delhi through collections by arranging cultural programmes and publishing Souvenir etc.;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether the Youth Congress has filed income-tax return so far; if so, the particulars of donations; and if not, what action Government have taken against the Youth Congress?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Government has come across certain newspaper reports which indicate that the Youth Congress has collected a large amount of money during the emergency by arranging cultural programmes and publishing souvenirs.

(b) and (c). These reports do not contain any details. Details will be obtained during assessment proceedings. Youth Congress has not filed income-tax return so far. Notice under section 139(2) of the Income-tax Act for assessment year 1977-78 is, however, being issued. During the assessment proceedings the details of amounts collected by the Youth Congress will be obtained and these amounts will be taken into consideration while framing the assessment. If during these assessment proceedings, it is noticed that the Youth Congress has earned taxable income in the past, action to assess such income will also be taken.

Export of Semi-Finished Leather

1788. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the export of semi-finished leather to foreign countries which is exported as finished leather;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) what is the estimated loss to the Government from such export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) General complaint of this nature was received. According to the customs authorities no such misclassified export of semi-finished leather has taken place. Consignments of finished

leather are subjected to intensive examination.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Representation from Kerala Government and Rubber Growers

1790. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government and the rubber growers representatives from Kerala had represented to the Government about the problems of rubber growers and about the marketing of rubber and its price;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) the steps so far taken and intended to be taken for removing their problems?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHANDHARIA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Kerala/Indian Small Rubber Growers' Association have *inter alia* requested as under:—

1. To revise the statutory minimum price of rubber.

2. To energise STC's activities in the field of rubber export, take a long term view of the rubber problem and include rubber among the traditional export items.

3. To make it obligatory for the rubber manufacturing industry to hold two and a half months' requirements of natural rubber.

4. To give early approval to the buffer stock scheme formulated by the Rubber Board.

5. To ensure that prices of rubber products and the prices of natural rubber are properly correlated.

6. Spraying subsidy may be continued.

(c) The question of fixing a revised minimum price for rubber is under consideration.

With a view to relieve the growers of their stocks of rubber, Government have allowed export of 21,000 tonnes in 1976 out of which 17,000 tonnes were allowed for export by STC and 4,000 tonnes by growers or a consortium of growers under the STC umbrella. STC have already exported about 13,000 tonnes. The question of allowing export of surplus rubber after taking into account the demand and supply position as also other relevant considerations is reviewed from time to time.

The scheme for payment of spraying subsidy to small rubber growers has already been continued upto 30-6-1977.

Rackets in Foreign Exchange

1791. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange rackets have again started operations;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to curb this?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) Vigilance against revival of operations by foreign exchange racketeers continues to be maintained.

Trade Agreement between India and Nepal

1792. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade between India and Nepal is decreasing;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any fresh trade agreement between the two countries could not be reached due to some political differences?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Views have been exchanged and negotiations are expected to be resumed in due course between the two countries for conclusion of a fresh Treaty.

Rise in the Price of Cloth

1793. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have not been able to check the rising prices of cloth in the country;

(b) if so, the main reason for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide cheap cloth to the people?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) and (b). There has been a marginal increase in the prices of cotton cloth as a result of much higher increase in the price of cotton which rendered increase in cloth price unavoidable.

(c) There is a continuing scheme for production of controlled cloth, which is meant for the vulnerable section of the population at controlled prices.

Foreign Aid

1794. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more international agencies including one of the U.N. Organisations as well as a group of Western Developed Nations have during the year 1976 and 1977 promised and given fresh and additional loans to India for specific projects; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-50777].

Industries in Kandla Free Trade Zone

1795. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and kind of industries set up and working in the Kandla Free Trade Zone to date;

(b) whether they are running in full swing and whether they are earning any sizeable foreign exchange for the country's exchequer; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Industries set up and working in the Kandla Free Trade Zone

Sl. No.	Industry	No. of working units	Exports during 1976-77	Remarks
Rs. crores				
1. Engineering	.	8	1.28	6 units are exporting at present. The other 2 are expected to commence exports shortly.
2. Textiles	.	12	0.37	9 units are exporting at present. The remaining 3 are expected to commence exports shortly.
3. Chemicals & Allied Products	.	3	0.14	
4. Plastics	.	5	0.21	
5. Processed Food	.	1	1.39	
6. Handicrafts	.	2	0.13	
7. Miscellaneous	.	3	0.005	1 unit of type-set films 1 unit of Rigid PVC Pipes 1 unit of processing of stamps.
		34	3.525	

Reorganisation of Revenue Intelligence Wing

1796. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Revenue Intelligence Wing has been restored to Ministry of Finance from the Prime Minister's Secretariat;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to re-organise or restructure the said wing in the light of the new political and economic context of the country and in view of the modern requirements of financial operations of Government; and

(d) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence was transferred from the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) to the Department of Personnel, Cabinet Secretariat, on the 3rd August, 1970. This has been restored to the Department of Revenue and Banking with effect from 7th April, 1977.

(c) and (d). The question of restructuring or reorganising the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence is under consideration with a view to ensuring optimum utilisation of available resources, avoiding of over-lapping

and duplication of efforts of different units and coordination with other agencies under the Central and the State Governments.

Boeing Service between Calcutta-Port Blair and Madras-Port Blair

1797. PROF. P. B. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce soon a Boeing service between Calcutta and Port Blair as well as between Madras and Port Blair with a view to strengthening the Communication links between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the main land, i.e. India; and

(b) if so, when and how and at what total cost and whether such an air link will be twice a week or more frequently?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines are planning to introduce a twice-weekly Boeing 737 service between Calcutta and Port Blair to replace the existing twice-weekly Viscount service. A decision in this regard will be taken after examining the various operational constraints involved.

They have no immediate Plans to air-link Madras and Port Blair.

Indian Airlines have estimated that the total direct operating cost with Boeing 737 aircraft, operating to a twice-weekly frequency, would be Rs. 41.74 lakhs per annum.

Report of the Working Group on Textile Exports

1798. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group appointed to suggest measures to pro-

mote textile exports has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by this Committee and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No such Working Group was appointed.

(b) Does not arise.

कुटीर उद्योगों में लगे हुये व्यक्तियों को बैंकों के जरिये ऋण देने सम्बन्धी योजना

1799. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की अपनी नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुटीर उद्योगों में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों को बैंकों के जरिये सहायता देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधिकांश बैंकों ने ग्रामीण शिल्पियों और कुटीर उद्योगों में लगे व्यक्तियों की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष योजनायें बनाई हैं। ऋण मंजूर करने समय, ऐसे ऋण कर्ताओं को ब्याज, मार्जिन, प्रतिभूति और ऋण वापसी के कार्यक्रम आदि के मामले में विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है।

जब ऐसे व्यक्ति विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अधीन ऋण पाने के पात्र होते हैं तो उन्हें 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर से ऋण दिया जाता है।

**मथुरा-वृन्दावन का केन्द्रीय पर्यटन केन्द्र
के रूप में विकास**

1800. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली और आगरा के बीच स्थित मथुरा-वृन्दावन का केन्द्रीय पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्यटन विभाग ने संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये व्यौरों के अनुसार 6.97 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत में मथुरा में श्री कृष्ण कॉम्प्लेक्स का समेकित विकास करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की थी। राज्य सरकार में अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह आडिटोरियम सहित एक ब्रज संस्कृति संस्थान स्थापित करने, एक ओशन एयर थिएटर तथा भू-दृष्यांकन (लैंड स्कोपिंग) सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के व्यौरे प्रस्तुत करें। सूचना की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तैयार किए गये श्री कृष्ण कॉम्प्लेक्स (मथुरा) के समल्लित विकास की अनुमानित लागत के विवरण का सारांश:

(लाख रुपयों में)

1. दो अंडर ब्रिजों में सुधार	50.00
2. यमुना पर सड़क पुल का निर्माण	50.00
3. बस पोर्ट का निर्माण	50.00
4. आवास	222.50

5. आडिटोरियम सहित ब्रज संस्कृति संस्थान	100.00
6. ओशन-एयर थिएटर	10.00
7. ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश प्रदर्शन	30.00
8. पुंज प्रकाशन	2.50
9. कैफेटेरियों का निर्माण	17.50
10. शापिंग आर्केड का निर्माण	50.00
11. भू-दृष्यांकन	10.00
12. परिक्रमा मार्ग में सुधार	23.00
13. घाटों का सुधार	15.00
14. अनुसन्धान केन्द्र सहित कवि मूरदाम का स्मारक	15.00
15. पत्रकुंड का विकास	1.50
16. घने वृक्षारोपण सहित रिफाइनरी प्राजेक्ट का मार्गावरोध करना	2.00
17. शोभायमान वृक्षों सहित सड़क के साथ-साथ वृक्षारोपण	1.00
18. बृज देश का वनरोपण	15.00
19. भिखारियों के लिए कार्य-स्थल	20.00
20. फिल्में तैयार करना	6.00
21. फोल्डर छापना	5.00
22. प्रेस विज्ञापन	1.00
योग :	697.00

**कुटीर उद्योग द्वारा निर्मित की गई वस्तुओं
के लिए निर्यात सुविधायें**

1801. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कुटीर उद्योग द्वारा निर्मित की गई वस्तुओं के लिए विशेष निर्यात सुविधायें देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). कुटीर उद्योगों के उत्पादों के लिए

सामान्य निर्यात सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त रंजीकृत निर्यातकों की आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत कुटीर उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं के माध्यम से कुटीर उद्योगों के उत्पादों के निर्यात के लिए विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है।

**राजस्थान में कृषि विकास कार्यों के लिए
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उपलब्ध
कराई गई राशि**

1802. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में कृषि विकास कार्यों के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई राशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. पटेल) : दिसम्बर, 1975 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की (हाल की ताजा उपलब्ध) स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा कृषि के लिए दिए गए ऋण (दोनों प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष वित्त) का जिलावार गार निम्नलिखित है :—

(राशि लाख रुपये में)

जिला	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह		राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक		जोड़	
	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
जयपुर	3,110	167.54	3,656	181.27	6,766	348.81
अलवर	1,245	75.12	880	64.54	2,125	139.66
भरतपुर	1,084	57.34	2,009	163.25	3,093	220.59
सवाईमाधोपुर	816	31.88	580	28.51	1,396	60.39
टोंक	185	10.80	80	8.85	265	19.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
भीलवाड़ा	227	23.72	3,791	97.31	4,018	121.03
अजमेर	294	12.94	1,692	51.15	1,986	64.09
नागौर	751	27.55	1,670	50.97	2,421	78.52
सीकर	463	25.50	2,916	77.00	3,379	102.50
झुंझुनू	1,426	94.40	2,071	48.98	3,497	143.38
चुरू	26	4.59	278	6.61	304	11.20
गंगानगर	3,464	202.73	603	139.64	4,067	342.37
बीकानेर	986	13.95	9	0.57	995	14.51
जैमलमेर	32	0.63	..		32	0.63
बाड़मेर	634	31.93	2	0.32	636	32.25
जालौर	1,598	63.19	4	1.11	1,602	64.30
मिर्वाही	740	34.65	211	6.97	951	41.62
पाली	631	77.99	64	8.10	695	86.09
जोधपुर	106	7.70	935	83.12	1,041	90.82
उदयपुर	3,242	65.97	1,710	41.52	4,952	107.89
डूंगरपुर	3	0.38	479	9.97	482	10.35
बांसवाड़ा	205	5.48	837	28.02	1,042	33.50
चित्तौड़गढ़	531	32.70	2,244	61.42	2,775	94.12
बूंदी	199	34.77	768	73.63	967	108.40
कोटा	983	49.29	663	69.83	1,646	119.12
झालावाड़ा	472	17.04	651	20.17	1,123	37.21
जोड़	23,453	1169.77	28,803	1,323.23	52,256	2493.00

Prohibition for the Production of Coloured Sarees on Powerlooms

1803. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently prohibited the production of coloured sarees on powerlooms till 31st March, 1982;

(b) how many powerlooms are expected to suffer loss or close down as a result of the said prohibition and how many workers will be rendered unemployed; and

(c) what alternatives have been offered to such powerlooms which can produce only coloured material?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Notification issued on the 15th April, 1977, regarding prohibition of production of coloured sarees by powerlooms till the 31st March, 1982. There has been a ban on all powerlooms for production of coloured sarees since November, 1966 and the Notification has only reiterated the earlier provisions and fixed now a limit upto the 31st March, 1982 in the light of a recent Supreme Court judgement.

(b) and (c). No large-scale closure or displacement of labour is anticipated as all looms are capable of producing a variety of non-reserved items. However, while considering the co-ordinated national policy for textiles, all these aspects will be taken into consideration.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATIVE (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.O.Ms. 152 (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 12th March, 1977 making certain amendment to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Rules, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 119 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-494/77].

(2) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board for the year 1975-76, under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-495/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT, AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, AND REPORT OF CAG OF INDIA AND APPROPRIATE ACCOUNTS, POSTS & TELEGRAPHS FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Encashment of Draft, Cheque or other Instrument) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 533 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 79 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-496/77].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 275(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1977 making certain amendments to Notification No. 86/77-C.E. dated the 9th May, 1977, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-497/77].

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-498/77].

(4) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts Posts and Telegraphs for the year 1975-76 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-499/77].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): On behalf of Shri Biju Patnaik I beg to

lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Steel and Mines for 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-500/77].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION FOR 1977-78

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of following papers:

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce for 1977-78.

(2) Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Co-operation for 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-500/77].

ORDER OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT ACTING AS PRESIDENT CONSTITUTING SEVENTH FINANCE COMMISSION

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 23rd June, 1977 issued by the Vice-President acting as President in pursuance of article 280 of the Constitution, constituting the Seventh Finance Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-500A/77].

PROCLAMATION REVOKING FORMER PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF BIHAR

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: On behalf of Shri Charan Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 24th June, 1977 issued by the Vice-President acting as President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 30th April, 1977 in relation to the State of Bihar, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 406(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1977, under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-500A/77].

12.43 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I would like to seek the indulgence of the House in suggesting a slight change in the order of business for the current week. Government would like precedence to be given to the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation over the Demands of the Ministries of External Affairs and Steel and Mines. If the House agrees, the Agenda for Saturday the 25th and Monday the 27th June will be revised to read:

"Discussion and voting on Demands under the control of:

- (1) Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation;
- (2) Ministry of Steel and Mines;
- (3) Ministry of External Affairs.

I wish to add that any inconvenience which may be caused to the Hon. Members because of the change that the Government propose may kindly be excused.

12.45 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES**(i) TEA BOARD**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(f) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with Rule 4(1)(b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as

members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(f) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with Rule 4(1)(b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder".

The motion was adopted

(ii) COFFEE BOARD

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)(b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)(b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board; subject to the other provisions of the Act".

The motion was adopted

(iii) CARDAMOM BOARD

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act".

The motion was adopted

(iv) RUBBER BOARD

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act".

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up the next item on the agenda.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I want to raise a point of order under Rule 352, which relates to the behaviour and manner of speaking in the House. Rule 352 reads:

"A member while speaking shall not—

(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms".

The explanation says:

"The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him".

Shri Raj Narain while replying to the Short Notice Question a little while ago was literally mimicking the President.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think, his conduct was in question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There was a dialogue between Shri Raj Narain and the President and that was the conduct of the President in dealing with Shri Raj Narain, in talking to him and discussing the matter. While trying to report that dialogue, if you allow the Minister to mimic the President, what would it mean? Tomorrow I meet you in your chamber and come here and gesticulate and ridicule you, what will be the meaning thereof? Shri Raj Narain has, therefore, committed a breach of this rule and brought the high authority of the President to defame.

MR. SPEAKER: Actually, you are raising a discussion on the President. We should stop at this and there would be no discussion on this. You should not make matters much worse by further discussions; it is not proper. You leave it to me and it should end with that. He was only reporting about the letter and something else. He has not said anything derogatory to the President. The way he said may be interpreted as something but nothing was said against the President as such. No further discussion on this. There is no point of order and that is my ruling. I am not allowing any further discussion on this. Now, Mr. Raj Narain to move his Bill... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): I want to remind you what you said yesterday regarding the closure of the *Indian Express*. What has happened to that call attention?

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it up on Monday. Not only you but about 30 members have given notice of that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Does it mean that it will not be raised in the House?... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Not all of you can get up and speak only one at a time please.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Under Rule 377 I have already asked for permission to raise the issue of closure of the *Indian Express*.

MR. SPEAKER: Under Rule 377, call attention, short notice question—all of them have been given. I consolidated all of them and wanted to admit one or the other. I sent it to them and they have agreed to answer it tomorrow or on Monday. But they are meeting on Sunday to resolve something. So something is happening. I think the Minister is taking steps and something is going to happen.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Let him make a statement.

Some Hon. Members rose.—

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. You please sit down. I am one Speaker as against 540 Members. On Monday the call attention will be taken up.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Why too late?

MR. SPEAKER: You do not allow me to complete the sentence. Therefore, this will come up on Monday and the names will be balloted. Those who have given notice under Rule 377 will also be included and the names will be balloted. If anybody wants

to say something, I have nothing more to give. All the information I have, I have given.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: On Monday the other papers also will be on strike. Why not tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken a decision now. There is no question of admitting it for tomorrow.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: You may kindly see that the Minister makes a statement tomorrow and not on Monday.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): It looks odd if Parliament does not take any interest on this Press situation. We are clamouring for freedom of the Press and the pressmen are going to strike work on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: I have nothing more to say. All of you may say anything. I can help the House only if all of you co-operate with me.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: We are only requesting that the Minister may make a statement tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted it for Monday.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): If the Minister makes up his mind?

MR. SPEAKER: Even if the Minister makes up his mind, it will be a collusion between you and the Minister and I am not going to allow it.

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Everytime you get up and raise a point of order, Fortunately, the new members have not yet learnt that trick.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Rule 370 clearly lays down

about a reference made to some other person—X or Y.

"If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table."

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of Order. I would request the hon. member to sit down.

Will the hon. Minister move the Bill?

12.51 hrs.

YOGA UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राजनारायण) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ "कि दो योग सोसायटियों के उपक्रमों का लोकहित में और उनका समुचित प्रबन्ध सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से सीमित अवधि के लिए प्रबन्ध ग्रहण का तथा उनसे संबंधित या उनके अनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पुनः आपके द्वारा सम्मानित सदन में निवेदन करूंगा कि अपने देश में योग से सम्बन्धित जो संस्थाएँ हैं उनसे सम्बन्धित विधेयक पर गंभीरतापूर्वक ध्यान दे कर विचार होना चाहिए। हम सदन में थोड़ा सा हो हल्ला करके यह चाहें कि कोई वस्तु स्थिति छिप जाए तो उससे कोई हल निकलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं विनम्रता पूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि विपक्ष

के सदस्य मेरी बातों पर विशेष ध्यान दें और सरकारी पक्ष के लोगों से भी मैं चाहूंगा कि वे भी मेरी बातों को सुनें क्योंकि कुछ बातें समाचार पत्रों में आती हैं और कुछ नहीं आती हैं। मैं उनका पूरा विवरण दूंगा।

दिल्ली में 1958 से विश्वायतन योगाश्रम नामक एक पंजीकृत संस्था खोली गई थी। इस सोसायटी के उद्देश्यों में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह भी उद्देश्य रखा गया था कि इसके जरिये योग-विज्ञान के अनेक पहलूओं के अध्ययन और शिक्षण को बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा। इस संस्था का प्रबन्ध एक बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टी चला रहा है।

सम्मानित सदस्य इसको जरा ध्यान से सुनेंगे। इस योग शब्द का उद्देश्य क्या है, इस योग के द्वारा शिक्षा देने की क्या व्यवस्था थी, इस बात को अपने मस्तिष्क में रखिएगा?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय दिल्ली और कटरा बैणोदेवी स्थित विश्वायतन योगाश्रम के दो केन्द्रों के आवर्ती और अनावर्ती खर्च के लिए 1957-58 से अनुदान देता आ रहा है। 1963 में तत्कालीन शिक्षा मंत्री के पास इस योगाश्रम के विरुद्ध सार्वजनिक धन की हेरा-फेरी, जालसाजी आदि के बारे में शिकायतें आने पर यह निश्चय किया गया कि इस योगाश्रम को आगे कोई और अनुदान न दिया जाये और इन शिकायतों की जांच का काम विशेष पुलिस कार्यालय और केन्द्रीय राजस्व महालेखागार को सौंप दिया जाये। जांच के परिणाम स्वरूप 1963-64 और 1964-65 में

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

of the Vice-President acting as

[श्री राजनारायण]

कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया फिर भी शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने योगाश्रम के कार्यक्रमों के मूल्यांकन के लिए नियुक्त विशेष समिति की सिफारिश पर 1965-66 से अनुदान देने फिर शुरू कर दिए। 1976-77 तक इस योगाश्रम के इन दो केन्द्रों को आवर्ती खर्च के लिए कुल 10.67 लाख रुपए और अनावर्ती खर्च के लिए 4.53 लाख रुपए दिए गए।

अब सम्मानित सदस्य इस का ख्याल करें। 1966 के पहले बन्द कर दिया गया। जब 1966 आया तो फिर खुल रहा है। और 1966 में किमका कार्यकाल आ जाता है, इसको आप जरा समझ लें। हमें पंडितों ने कहा है कि अगर गुड़ देने से कोई मर जाय तो जहर देने की क्या जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं गुड़ ही दे रहा हूँ। क्योंकि वह प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं इसलिए मैं अब ज्यादा उन पर हमला नहीं करना चाहता।

“भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी अनुसंधान की केन्द्रीय परिषद् जो देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों और होम्योपैथी में अनुसंधान कार्य करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वशासी संगठन है, इस विश्वायतन योगाश्रम में भूतपूर्व मैनेजिंग ट्रस्टी (श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी) के अधीन एक क्लिनिक अनुसंधान यूनिट (योग) खोलने के लिए राजी हो गया। इस का उद्देश्य मधुमेह, दमा, आदि जैसी विमारियों पर योग के प्रभाव का और स्वस्थ व्यक्तियों के विभिन्न अंगों पर योगिक क्रियाओं के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना था। इस क्लिनिकी अनुसंधान एकक को परिषद् ने 1969-70 से ले कर 1975-76 तक 19,41,372 रुपए धन दिया। भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् के वैज्ञानिक

सलाहकार बोर्ड (योग) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर परिषद् की कार्यपालक समिति ने 4-8-1973 को हुई अपनी बैठक में सिद्धान्त: यह बात मान ली कि विश्वायतन योगाश्रम में सहायता अनुदान से चल रहे क्लिनिकी अनुसंधान एकक (योग) केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्था के रूप में बदल कर एक केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान (योग) खोल दिया जाय। यह केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान एक जनवरी, 1976 में खोला गया था।

1 जनवरी, 1976 इस को भी अपने दिमाग में रख लें।

12.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

क्लिनिकी अनुसंधान यूनिट (योग) को पहले सन 1975-76 तक दिए गए 19,41,372 रुपए के अनुदान के अनावा भारत सरकार, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान की पंजीकृत संस्था को सन् 1976-77 में 8.08 लाख रु० का और अनुदान दिया। इस प्रकार विश्वायतन योगाश्रम, क्लिनिकल अनुसंधान यूनिट (योग) को तथा बाद में केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान को कुल 42,69,372 रु० का अनुदान दिया है।

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : सब धन उठा कर दे दिया।

श्री राजनारायण : यही की बातें यहीं, आग का अब मुनों हवा।

“योगाश्रम स्थित क्लिनिकल अनुसंधान यूनिट (योग) तथा बाद में केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान को मंजूर की गई छव-राशियों के उपयोग के बारे में जांच पड़ताल की गई थी। इस रिपोर्ट से धन के उपयोज में और अनियमितताओं और विशेषकर

निम्नलिखित बातों के होने का पता चलता है।”

जब हमारे पास इस प्रकार से रिपोर्ट आने लगीं तो हमने चाहा कि इस की जांच हो। तो हमने अपने विभाग के बजट को देखने वाले जो अधिकारी होते हैं उनको इस काम पर लगा दिया और वह बेचारे डेढ़ महीने तक लगातार तमाम कागजात देखकर बड़ी मेहनत से खोज किए। उनकी जो रिपोर्ट है वह क्या कहते हैं :—

(1) केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान के निदेशक (श्री धीरेन्द्र बह्मचारी) धन-राशियों के मामले में बिना किसी अधिकार के कार्य करने रहे हैं ;

(2) मूल सम्पत्ति भण्डार और उपभोग्य वस्तुओं आदि का कोई हिमाब किताब नहीं रखा गया है ;

(3) सन्देहास्पद मूल्य की इमारतों सम्पत्तियों को फर्जी स्थानान्तरण द्वारा बनाया गया है।

यानी जो इमारतें बनी हैं, जिनको देखा गया कि इसमें इतना पैसा लगा है, उसके मुताबिक जितना पैसा खर्चा दिखाया जाता है, उस तरह की इमारत नहीं है। जिसमें यहां का इस्तेमाल वहां और वहां का इस्तेमाल यहां दिखा दिया गया है।

(4) लेखों को उपयुक्त रूप से नहीं रखा गया है। न वहां वाऊचर है, न रसीद है। न कोई प्रमाण है कि कहां खर्चा हुआ, काग हुआ, कैसे हुआ और क्यों हुआ ?

(5) शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में भी लखा परीक्षा अधिकारी ने प्रतिकूल टिप्पणियां की हैं। लेखा रिपोर्ट से पता चला कि विश्वा-यतन योगाश्रम की धन राशियों के उपयोग में घोर अनियमितताएं हुई थीं।

(6.) विश्वायतन योगाश्रम को 1969 में नई दिल्ली गोल डाकखाने के पास लगभग 1.866 एकड़ जमीन और 1970 में 1053 वर्ग गज अतिरिक्त जमीन अलाट की गई थी। इस योगाश्रम को 6-3-1969 में चार वर्ष के अन्दर अन्दर इमारत का निर्माण पूरा करना आवश्यक था। यद्यपि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका समिति ने 1971 में भवन के नक्शों को स्वीकृति दे दी थी, फिर भी योगाश्रम ने इमारत को अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया है। यानी पूरा करना चाहिए था सन् 75 के अन्दर, मगर 1977 हो गया, उन्होंने अभी तक इस इमारत को पूरा नहीं किया। भूमि एवं विकास कार्यालय ने 1-11-74, 7-8 75 और 25-11-75 को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया कि तुमने मकान नहीं बनाया है : इस सम्बन्ध में एक और नोटिस जारी कर दिया गया है।

(7.) यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि इस योगाश्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इसे दी गई धनराशियों के बारे में लेखे नहीं रखे जा रहे थे और विश्वायतन योगाश्रम के नाम से विदित सोसायटी के कार्यों में अव्यवस्था हुई है। इसी प्रकार केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान का प्रशासन उपयुक्त रूप से नहीं चलाया गया है और यदि तत्कालीन प्रशासन को जारी बने रहने दिया जाता तो वहां पर सरकारी धनराशियों का दुरुपयोग होते रहने की सम्भावना थी। इसके अतिरिक्त निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा नई दिल्ली

[श्री राज नारायण]

गोल डाकखाने के पास उन्हें जो जमीन दी गई थी, उसका भी उचित उपयोग नहीं किया गया है।

इन परिस्थितियों में तथा उपयुक्त व्यवस्था रखने, दोनों की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक समझा गया था कि विश्वायतन योगश्रम तथा केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान के प्रबन्ध को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रारम्भ में दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए ले लिया जाए और सरकार के पास इस अवधि को कुल 5 वर्ष की अवधि तक बढ़ाने की भी शक्ति हो। इस प्रकार विश्वायतन योगश्रम, नई दिल्ली तथा कटरा वैष्णोदेवी स्थित इसके केन्द्र और केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान, जो रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटियां हैं, का प्रबन्ध योग उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध ग्रहण) अध्यादेश, 1977 में निहित प्रावधानों के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया है।

25 मई, 1977 में एक प्रणामक को भी नियुक्त कर दिया गया है। अध्यादेश का स्थान इस विधेयक द्वारा लिया जा रहा है।

योग उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध ग्रहण) विधेयक, 1977 की धारा 3 के अधीन इन दो योग सोसाइटियों के उपक्रमों का प्रबन्ध दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होगा और सरकार के पास इस अवधि को कुल पांच वर्ष की अवधि तक बढ़ाने की भी शक्ति होगी।

इन दोनों योग संस्थाओं को चलाने पर 10.33 लाख रुपए खर्च आयेंगे। यह खर्च भारत की समेकित निधि से पूरा किया जायगा।

केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान (सी० आर० आई० वाई०) को इस

सम्बन्ध में क्लिनिकल अनुसंधान करना था कि चुनी हुई निम्नलिखित बीमारियों के उपचार के लिए योग चिकित्सा का क्या महत्व है :—

1. श्वसनिका दमा जिसमें पुरानी श्वसनी शोथ एवं वातस्फीति भी शामिल है।
2. मधुमेह (साधारण)
2. गठिया जिसमें सर्बिकल तथा लम्बर स्पीडोलोसिस ओस्टेकारथ्रोटीज एवं एन्कीलोजिंग स्पीडोलोटीज भी शामिल है।
4. जी० आई० आई० डिसार्डर जिसमें ग्रामाशय शोथ, पैंटिक अल्सर तथा वृहदान्त्र शोथ शामिल हैं।
5. निम्न रक्तचाप।
6. अनिद्रा रोग, मनोविकृति एवं तंत्रिका-विकृति।
7. लकवा, पेशीविकृति एवं मानसिक अस्वस्थता।
8. मोटापा और हार्मोन की गड़बड़।
9. अन्य रोग जिसमें जिगर सम्बन्धी रोग भी शामिल हैं।

इस योगाश्रम में तमाम रोगों के इलाज के सम्बन्ध में ग्रामनों की शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की बात थी, जिस से ये रोग न हों और अगर हों, तो प्व खत्म हो जायें।

सरकार द्वारा इस संस्था के प्रबन्ध को अपने हाथ में लेने से पहले यह संस्था योग के माध्यम से एक प्रकार की चिकित्सा सेवा प्रदान करती थी। इस संस्था द्वारा अनुसंधान नाम का कोई काम नहीं किया जा रहा था। अब

उपर्युक्त बीमारियों पर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करने का हमारा विचार है। इस के अतिरिक्त जिन अन्य समस्याओं पर बुनियादी अनुसंधान करने का हमारा विचार है, वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

विशिष्ट शरीरक्रियात्मक एवं चयापचयी से सम्बन्धित दशाओं पर विभिन्न क्रियाओं का प्रभाव (निर्मलन प्रक्रिया); हृन्तय चक्र गति पर आसनो का प्रभाव आसनो प्राणायाम, वधो, क्रियाओं, और मुद्रा का अलग अलग तथा सामूहिक प्रभाव; तंत्रिका शरीर-क्रियात्मक मूल्यांकन; हर्मन सम्बन्धी समस्याएँ। हम चाहते हैं कि अब वहाँ अच्छे लोगों की नियुक्ति कर के इस काम को अच्छे तरीके से चलाया जाय।

जहाँ तक कटरा वैष्णोदेवी स्थित विष्णवायतन योगाश्रम की शाखा का सम्बन्ध है, पिछले वर्ष 100 उम्मीदवारों को तीन महीने का और 50 उम्मीदवारों को एक महीने का योग में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। भारत सरकार ने योग का प्रशिक्षण देने के बारे में जो निर्णय लिए हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए अब योग का प्रशिक्षण देने सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों का निम्न प्रकार से विस्तार करने का विचार है। उन्होंने तो जो किया वह किया मगर अब भारत सरकार और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय यह निश्चित रूप से चाहता है कि योग की शिक्षा दीक्षा समुचित रूप से दी जाय जिस से अपने देश के अंदर लोगों को कंट्रोल किया जा सके।

श्री उपसेन : उन लोगों को हटा दिया जाय जो लोग मालिक हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : जी हाँ, हटेंगे जब आप लोग हैं तो क्यों नहीं हटेंगे

हम चाहते हैं कि स्कूलों और कालेजों में भी योग की शिक्षा दी जाय। ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं की जो नयी योजना हमारी चलेगी जिसे 2 अक्टूबर से तीव्र गति से चलाने का विचार है उस में जो ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता रहेंगे उन को भी हम चाहते हैं कि इस विषय में वे शिक्षित हों। 200 उम्मीदवारों के लिए तीन मास का पाठ्यक्रम होगा। मैं आपको यह सूचित कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह पाठ्यक्रम करीब करीब तैयार है। इस देश के बड़े बड़े विद्वान, अच्छे अनुभवी लोग जो आयुर्वेद के पंडित हैं और जो योग के पंडित हैं उनको कहा गया है कि वे एक कोर्स लिखित रूप में तैयार करें। वह एक टेक्स्ट बुक की तरह करीब करीब लिखा जा चुका है। उसकी हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी कापियां दोनों हो रही हैं। सौ उम्मीदवारों के लिए एक मास का पाठ्यक्रम और पांच सौ उम्मीदवारों के लिए 7 दिन का पाठ्यक्रम होगा। यानी एक तो पाठ्यक्रम हम चाहते हैं कि तीन मास का हो, एक चाहते हैं एक मास का हो, और एक सात दिन का हो। यह जो दिन कमवेश हुए हैं उसमें जो शिक्षा लेने वाले लोग होंगे यह उनकी योग्यता पर मुन-हसर करेगा कि किस श्रेणी में किस योग्यता के और कितने पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं? कैसी उनकी शरीर की बनावट बगैरह है? उन सब को देख कर उसी के मुताबिक 500 को सात दिन की, 100 को एक मास की और 200 को तीन मास की शिक्षा दी जायेगी। इस समय जो प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है वह केवल आसन प्राणायाम और षट्कर्म जैसी योगिक क्रियाओं का ही दिया जाता है। इन उम्मीदवारों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण भी देने का विचार है जिसमें योग, आसन और आहार सम्बन्धी

[श्री राजनारायण]

शिक्षण भी शामिल होगा। उसमें योग का ग्रामन भी होगा और आहार भी, क्योंकि जो भारतीय पद्धति से परिचित हैं उनको मान्य होगा कि अपने यहां आहार-विहार—ये दो शब्द बराबर साथ-साथ आते हैं। कितना आहार या खुराक हो कितना खाया जाय, किस तरह से सोया जाय, कितनी नींद ली जाय, कब सोया जाय, खाना खाने के बाद कितनी श्वास बायीं करवट, कितनी श्वास उतान लेट कर और कितनी श्वास दाहिनी करवट लेटकर ली जाय, ये सारी प्रक्रिया भारतीय योग पद्धति में है। लेकिन मुझे अरुणोम के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 150 साल जो अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य भारत में छाया था उसने भारत के जन-जीवन को हर क्षेत्र में प्रभावित किया है। उसने शिक्षा को प्रभावित किया, सभ्यता को प्रभावित किया, आपकी संस्कृति को प्रभावित किया और भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति को तो पूर्णरूपेण प्रभावित कर दिया। यही कारण है कि अपने यहां आयुर्वेद का ह्रास हुआ, यूनानी पद्धति का ह्रास हुआ होम्योपैथी भी पूरा स्थान नहीं ले पा रही है और योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा के द्वारा जो हम अपने यहां रोगों को दूर कर लेते थे, रोगों की रोकथाम करते थे वह सारी की सारी चीजें शिथिल हो गईं। हमारा प्रयत्न है कि हम उन तमाम चीजों को अच्छे तरीके से चलायें। अब यह कोई नहीं कहेगा कि जनता आपके साथ नहीं है, जनता इस सरकार के साथ है, इसलिए जनता को दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता। सरकार जनता के हित में जो भी काम करेगी, जनता अपना पूरा समर्थन उस को देगी। इसलिए बिना किसी हिचक के, बिना किसी डर के, सरकार मुदू होकर, साहसपूर्ण कदम उठा कर, अच्छे तरीके से अपनी प्राचीन भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति का विकास करेगी।

विश्वायतन योगाश्रम, दिल्ली में योगाश्रम के शिक्षक कुछ रोगियों को तथा कुछ स्वस्थ

व्यक्तियों को योगिक-क्रियायें सिखाते हैं। स्वाभाविक है कि बहुत से साधकों के मन में इसकी बुनियादी बातों को जानने की इच्छा होती है। इस दृष्टि से योग के प्रति चेतना पैदा करने के लिए देश के विभिन्न भागों से ऐसे योगियों को बुलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा जो अपने ज्ञान और अनुभव से उनकी जिज्ञासाओं को शान्त कर सकेंगे।

यहां एक बात मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ—हमारे इस सदन में देश के कोने-कोने से लोग आये हैं। यदि आपकी जानकारी में कोई अच्छे योगिक-क्रियाओं के ज्ञाता हों, तो उनका नाम व पता हमारे मंत्रालय को दे दें ताकि उनसे हमारा मंत्रालय सम्बन्ध रखे और उनकी सेवाओं का समचित लाभ हम देश की जनता को दिला सकें। यही बात मैं आयुर्वेद के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—बहुत से गांवों में बहुत योग्य आयुर्वेदाचार्य लोग हैं जिनको हम लोग नहीं जानते हैं। जिनकी इस क्षेत्र में ख्याति हो गई है उन को तो हम जान जाते हैं, लेकिन ऐसे बहुत से हैं जिनको देश में ख्याति नहीं है, लेकिन वे बहुत योग्य हैं, अपने क्षेत्र में बहुत विख्यात हैं, ऐसे लोगों की जानकारी भी आपको हो तो उनके नाम व पते हमारे मंत्रालय को दे दें ताकि उनके साथ हमारी खतों किताबत होती रहे और उन सब के सहयोग से हम इस कार्यक्रम को सफलतापूर्वक चला सकें।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यूनानी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—देहानों में इस चिकित्सा पद्धति के अभी भी बहुत से जानकार हैं—उन की पूरी सूची भी आप की ओर से हमारे मंत्रालय के पास आ जानी चाहिए। हम यदि इसके लिए जिलाधीश या जिले के सिविल सर्जन या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेडिकल आफिसर को लिखेंगे तो हमें उनसे पूरी जानकारी नहीं मिल पायेगी। मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य इस नीति और इस व्यवस्था को पसन्द करेंगे और ऐसे लोगों की

सूची हमें भेजेंगे। मेरा आग्रह विपक्ष और सरकारी पक्ष दोनों के सम्मानित सदस्यों से है कि वे अपने क्षेत्र के ऐसे तमाम लोगों की जानकारी हमारे मंत्रालय को भेज दें जिसमें उनका नाम, पता सब दिया हो।

उपर्युक्त परिस्थिति को देखते हुए इस अध्यादेश को लाने के लिए मैं पहले राष्ट्रपति महोदय की सेवा में उपस्थित हुआ था और अब आपके सामने आया हूँ कि आप इस विधेयक को अधिनियम का स्वरूप दें। बहुत से सम्मानित सदस्य शायद अपने मन में यह सोचते होंगे कि हम इसमें जल्दी कर रहे हैं। अभी यह सरकार ढाई महीने की है, इतनी जल्दी इसमें अपनी दृष्टि धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी के योगाश्रम पर क्यों डाल दी। धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी ने भी मुम्बई कोर्ट में अपनी गिट में इसी सवाल को उठाया है। मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ—धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी ने कुछ संकुचित दृष्टिकोण से हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाए हैं। उन्होंने आरोप लगाया है—“चूँकि राजनारायण इन्दिरा जी के प्रतिद्वंद्वी हैं और राय बरेली में इन्दिरा जी के मुकाबले में उनका चुनाव हुआ और चूँकि मैं इन्दिरा जी के परिवार से बहुत दिनों से सम्बन्धित हूँ, अक्सर प्रति दिन वहाँ आता-जाता रहता हूँ इसलिए वर्तमान स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने बदले की भावना से प्रेरित होकर इसको लाने का इतना शीघ्र कदम उठाया है।”

श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत ही अदब के साथ आपके द्वारा सम्मानित सदस्यों से निवेदन करूँगा कि बदले की भावना कभी हमारे मन में आती ही नहीं, आती ही नहीं और अगर बदले की भावना होती तो मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि आज बहुत से लोग जो बाहर घूमा रहे हैं, वे जेलों में बैठे होते। हमारे मन में बदले की भावना नहीं है और हमारा बहुत ही संयमित और अनुशासित जीवन है।

इसलिए हम लोग कहते हैं कि जो भी काम हो, वह शुद्ध, ईमान, अच्छी नीयत और दृष्टि को सम्पन्न करके करें, संविधान और कानून को सामने रख कर करें। बदले की भावना से हरगिज किसी काम को न करें।

श्रीमन्, मैं क्या बताऊँ, जितनी अभी तक जांच होती जा रही है, नये नये मुद्दे खुलने जा रहे हैं। करीब 9 लाख 43 हजार रुपये के अनुदान के अलावा आश्रम के लिए दान की राशि और जगह से भी मिली है। यह इधर पता चला है, कागजों को उल्टा गया, तो इसका पता चला। पहले इसको छिपाया गया था। यह राशि कहाँ से मिली है, वह मैं आपको बताता हूँ :

मोदी स्पीनिंग एण्ड वीविंग	
मिल्स कम्पनी लि०	25,000
मोदी रबड़ लिमिटेड	25,000
जे०के० सिंथेटिक लि०	50,000

श्री सूरत बहादुर शाह (खेरी) : क्या योग सिखाने के लिए ?

श्री राजनारायण : योग सिखाने के लिए मिला या भोग सिखाने के लिए, यह तो वे जानते हैं।

ब्रुकवॉड इन्डिया लि०	1,50,000
जे०के० सिंथेटिक (दूसरी बार)	25,000
जिन्दल एल्मोनियम	5,000
जे० के० सिंथेटिक लि० (तीसरी बार)	1,00,000
निरनोर सिंथेटिक	1,00,000
जे० के० सिंथेटिक लि० (चौथी बार)	25,000

इस तरह से 5 लाख 5 हजार रुपये यह हो जाता है।

श्री रामश्रुति (बरेली) : यह खर्च कैसे हुआ, यह देखना चाहिए ?

— श्री राजनारायण : यही राज है । यह तो पहले ही मैंने बता दिया है कि उसमें जो चीजें हैं उनका न कोई हिसाब है, न कोई किताब है, न कोई रसीद है और न कोई वाउचर है । अब कहां यह खर्च हुआ है, भगवान ही जानता है, हम नहीं जानते ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : आप भगवान नहीं हैं ?

श्री राजनारायण : कुछ लोग हमको भी भगवान मानते हैं ।

श्री हसन्त साठ (अकोला) : धन्य है ।

श्री राजनारायण : ये हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य हैं और इनकी मैं काफी इज्जत करता हूं । ये महाराष्ट्र में आते हैं और इनको कायदे-कानून की भी अच्छी जानकारी है, मगर कायदे-कानून को जानना एक कला है और व्यवहार में लाना दूसरी कला है । कायदे-कानून को हर जानकारी समुचित रूप में व्यवहार में लाना ही है, यह सही नहीं है । तैरने की किताब को पढ़ लेना, एक बात है और नदी में तैर कर तैरना सीखना दूसरी बात है । उसी तरह से इस समय हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों की बात है । वे तैरने की किताब पढ़े हैं । उसी तरह से हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने तैरने की किताब तो पढ़ ली है मगर जब वे तैरने के लिए जालाब में उतरते हैं तो तुरन्त डूबना शुरू कर देते हैं । (व्यवधान) देख लिया कैम चारों तरफ डूबे । पंजाब में 13 की 13 सीटें जनता पार्टी को, हरयाणा में 11 की 11 सीटें लोक सभा की जनता पार्टी को । दिल्ली में सात की सात सीटें जनता पार्टी को ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : ऐसा होता है । अमेरिका में होता है,

इंग्लैंड में होता है, आस्ट्रेलिया में होता है । इसमें नयी बात क्या है ? इस सबको बोलने की क्या जरूरत है ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं सम्मानित सदस्य की सलाह को मानता हूं । मगर जहां जहां इस तरह की चुनाव पद्धति है, मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि एक भी ऐसा स्थान नजर नहीं आता जहां इस प्रकार से हुआ हो । उत्तर प्रदेश में 85 लोक सभा की सीटें वे मारी जनता पार्टी को, बिहार की 54 सीटें सारी जनता पार्टी को ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : आंध्र प्रदेश में 42 में से 41 सीटें कांग्रेस पार्टी को ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रायवरेली विधान सभा चुनावों में क्या हुआ ?

श्री राजनारायण : मैं मानता हूं और चाहता था कि कोई माननीय सदस्य मुझसे पूछें तो मैं उन्हें बताऊं । तो श्रीमन् मुन लीजिए । रायवरेली में सरेली निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कांग्रेस को वोट मिले 28457 और उसके विरुद्ध कुल वोट गए 31616 । कैसे गए ? क्योंकि जनता पार्टी के अधिकृत उम्मीदवार का सगा भाई खड़ा हो गया था और उसने वोट काट लिए । वह सारा वोट जनता पार्टी का था । कांग्रेस को 28000 वोट और उसके खिलाफ 31616 वोट । वहां उम्मीदवार थे 7 । ऐंमे ही दूसरे क्षेत्र सताव में कांग्रेस को मिले 22 हजार वोट और उसके खिलाफ गये 27 हजार वोट । ये सारे वोट जनता पार्टी के हैं और उसको ही डलते । (व्यवधान) आप इन्दिरा जी से कहिये कि आ जायें मैदान में । (व्यवधान) अरे चेलेंच देने वाले में कुछ दम-खम होना चाहिए । अरे कोई भी आ जाए, चाहे महिला हो या पुरुष, मैं उसको लेने के लिए बराबर तैयार हूं । दोनों हाथ से लेने को तैयार हूं ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अब आप मंत्री हैं। आप तो एक सदस्य की तरह से बोल रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य कोई भी एक मुल्क बता दें जहाँ पर कि जनतंत्र हो और इस तरह से चुनाव होता हो, वहाँ शासक दल पूरी की पूरी सीटें किसी राज्य में गवाँ दें। उन्होंने पूरी की पूरी सीटें उत्तरप्रदेश में, बिहार में खोई हैं।

श्री के० लकप्पा (तुमकुर) : मद्रास में, महाराष्ट्र में और केरल में? वहाँ कितनी सीटें जनता पार्टी को मिली हैं?

श्री राजनारायण : भाई लकप्पा, आखिर हमारे यहाँ कहा गया है कि माना कुमाता नहीं होती, पुत्र कुपुत्र हो सकता है। तो काहे कुपुत्र होने हो? इसी घर को नो प्लोड कर गये हो। हमारे पोटेंट को समझो। मैं कहता हूँ जहाँ सब की सब सीटें नामक दल ने प्राप्त की, विश्व में कोई भी एक मुल्क नहीं है जहाँ जनता के द्वारा चुनाव होता हो और एक दल ने सब की सब सीटें पायी हों। जो नाम हमारे भाई लकप्पा ने लिया आन्ध्रा, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु क्या वहाँ कांग्रेस पार्टी को सब की सब सीटें मिली हैं? नहीं। मगर मैं बताता हूँ कि पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, यह सब जोड़ लो। 85 की 85 सीटें हमें मिलीं। उत्तर प्रदेश की 10 करोड़ की आबादी है। इंग्लैण्ड की आबादी क्या है? 5 करोड़। तो उस से दुगना उत्तर प्रदेश हो गया, उससे ज्यादा हो गया बिहार। तो इंग्लैण्ड की चुनाव पद्धति को लो तो पूर्ण-रूपेण जनता पार्टी बोट पायी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मन्त्री जी थोड़ा विषय से हट गये हैं। विषय पर बोलें, सदन का समय वैसे ही बरबाद हो रहा है।

श्री राजनारायण : भाई, यही विषय है। योग के द्वारा यह सब कला वहाँ सिखाई जायेगी।

धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी ने लिखा है कि मैं जवाहर लाल जी के समय से बराबर जाता था, योग सिखाता था और इन्दिरा के यहाँ भी बराबर जाता था। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे सर्वश्रेष्ठ नेता श्री जगजीवन राम जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं इन को तो नहीं सिखाया होगा। क्योंकि यह खुद पंडित हैं। इसके अर्थ में अगर जाओगे तो सुन लें कि ब्राह्मणों के पेट से पैदा होने वाला ही ब्राह्मण नहीं। जो ब्रह्म को जाने वह ब्राह्मण। इसलिये मैं आज इन्दिरा को ब्राह्मण मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ बल्कि बाबू जगजीवन राम को ब्राह्मण मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ क्योंकि यह ब्रह्म जानते हैं। आखिर इस शब्द के माने क्या हैं? जो सांसारिक दुःख से छुटकारा दिला दे, आवागमन से मुक्ति हो जाये। तो सांसारिक दुःख है खाना, कपड़ा, मकान, अर्थ, दवाई, औजार, हथियार, काम करने का हक। यह सब कला को जानने वाले माहिर, कुशल जानकार बाबू जगजीवन राम जी हैं। तो यह ब्राह्मण हैं। और ब्राह्मणों के पेट से कोई पैदा होने वाला वन्दूक चलाये, डाका डाले, चोरी करे और कहे कि हम ब्राह्मण। कैसे ब्राह्मण भाई? मैं तो कभी उसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। और जो अपनी भारतीय संस्कृति को जानते हैं वजिष्ठ और विश्वामित्र में यही झगड़ा था...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: One small interruption, Sir. I would like to ask: Does your Government stand for eradication of casteism in this country? Then, you must also react to the statement made by Mr. Ram Dhan.

श्री राजनारायण : जनता पार्टी जाति प्रथा को समूल नष्ट करने के लिये कटिबद्ध है। कटिबद्ध हैं और करके रहेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम भी तो थे।

श्री राजनारायण : कौन यहाँ है संसद-सदस्यों में? सन् 1956 में सबसे पहले काशी विश्वनाथ मन्दिर में हमारी दाढ़ी नोची गई।

[श्री राजनारायण]

काशी का अर्थ मैं समझता हूँ, जहाँ ज्ञान का प्रकाश हो, उसको काशी कहते हैं। काशी विश्वनाथ मन्दिर में मैं हरिजनों को लेकर गया, उस समय मेरी दाढ़ी लम्बी और काली थी। सीतापुर के डी० सी० ने 3 फ्लॉग तक मेरी दाढ़ी खींची। कांग्रेस सरकार ने पकड़ कर मुझे बन्द कर दिया। हरिजनों को मकान दिलाने के लिये, जमीन और काम दिलाने के लिये, उनके बच्चों को शिक्षा दिलाने के लिये काम किया है महान्मा गांधी ने, लोहिया जी ने और उनके शिष्यों ने।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कुछ नहीं किया ?

श्री राजनारायण : बहुत ही सकृच्छित और सामयिक बात मेरे मित्र माननीय सदस्य ने पूछी है।

बाबू जगज्जवन राम जी जानते होंगे, प्रतापगढ़ और राय बरेली ये दो जिले उत्तर प्रदेश में जागीरदारों के थे। यहाँ पर बिहार के रहने वाले एक पुराने कांग्रेसी, जो भोपा बजा-बजाकर 10 हजार आदमी इकट्ठे कर लेते थे, वह टीन का भोपा बजा कर 10 हजार आदमी इकट्ठे कर लेते थे, उन्होंने एक किसान सम्मेलन किया। मेरे भाई मित्र की तरह कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू को बुला लो। पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू गये, जब उसने उनकी वेशभूषा देखी तो उसने कहा कि मैं इस किसान सभा में जवाहर लाल नेहरू को बोलने नहीं दूंगा। जो उसके आग्रहनाइज़र थे, वह बोले। तो जो थोड़े से लोग मिडिल क्लास, मध्यम वर्गीय थे, वह कहने लगे कि यह तो ठीक नहीं है। मैं सदस्यों को सलाह दूंगा कि पं० नेहरू द्वारा लिखी "मेरी कहानी" पढ़िये और कई बार पढ़िये। मैं 58 बार कांग्रेसी राज्य में जेल गया था।

आखिर जब लोगों ने कहा तो उनको बोलने दिया गया। तो उसने गांधी जी को

चिट्ठी लिखी कि बापू जब कांग्रेस के नेता यहाँ आते हैं किसानों की सभा में, तो किसान उनको अपना नेता मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं, यहाँ उनकी वेशभूषा ऐसी रहती है, जो किसान की वेशभूषा से कतई भिन्न है। तो गांधी जी ने 'हरिजन' में एक लेख लिखा कि कांग्रेसी नेताओं को मेरी सलाह है कि जब वह किसानों की सभा में जायें तो उनकी पोषाक के समान पोषाक पहन कर जायें।

जवाहरलाल जी ने लिखा है कि बापू तो डिक्टेटर है। आज देश को बापू की जरूरत है इसीलिये बापू की फन्तियाँ बर्दाश्त की जा रही हैं। बापू चाहते हैं कि सब उन्हीं की तरह आधे नंगे रहें, घटनों तक धोती पहनें और चंदरें लें, यह मुझ से नहीं होगा।

वह चूड़ीदार पाजामा, शेरवानी, अचकन और गुलाब का फूल, डेढ़ हाथ का डंडा और तिरछी टोपी पहनते थे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I rise on a point of order. After the Madras session of the Congress, there was a dispute between Panditji and Bapu and there is correspondence which has been published in volumes. The hon. Minister is referring to another letter regarding dress. When the Minister makes a statement can he refer to such things....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): What is the point of order? He is tracing the Congress history.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: When the hon. Minister is quoting a letter, he must lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not quoting anything. He is referring to something. He has the right to refer to it. Unless he is misquoting something, there is no point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My contention is that he is misquoting.

SHRI J. RAMESHWARA RAO (Mahboobnagar): The reference should not be derogatory, or impliedly derogatory, and that too to a person who was holding a high office and who is no more. Can such a derogatory statement be made?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a matter of opinion whether it is derogatory.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: In his speech he is mentioning something irrelevant. Let him go to the Yoga Ashram.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैंने अपनी ओर से कुछ नहीं कहा। जब माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, तब उसके जवाब में मैंने कहा। और मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि उस व्यक्ति का नाम है बाबा रामचन्द्र और किताब है "मेरी कहानी" रिटनवाई पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू। माननीय सदस्य उसको पढ़ लें।

SHRI L. K. DOLEY (Lakhimpur): Sir, I want to point out....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless the Minister is yielding, you cannot ask for any clarification.

SHRI J. RAMESHWARA RAO: Will you prevent this kind of derogatory statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Chair to decide what can be said and what cannot be said here.

श्री राजनारायण : क्या डेरोगेटरी है ?

गांधीजी भी योग करते थे। इसलिए गांधीजी ने कहा है कि लोकतन्त्र के लिए लोक-भूषा, लोक-भाषा, लोक-भोजन और लोक भवन की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Sir, the hon. Minister is....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can make an occasional remark. But he cannot go on interrupting all the time, especially when the Minister is not yielding.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी के योगाश्रम के सम्बन्ध में कुछ और तथ्य जो प्रकाश में आये हैं सम्मानित सदस्यों को दे रहा हूँ। श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जी के कार्यालय को 27 मई, 1977 को प्रातः 10 बजे मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने खोला गया। अन्य वस्तुओं के साथ उसमें निम्न-लिखित चीजें प्राप्त हुईं :—

- (1) पिस्तौल की गोलियां छोटी 6 सी बी सी मार्का
- (2) पिस्तौल की गोलियां छोटी 10 ई मार्का
- (3) पिस्तौल की गोलियां 25 के एफ मार्का।

ये 27 मई को मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने विश्वा-यतन योगाश्रम खोला गया तो वहां से प्राप्त हुई। अब समझ लिया जाये कि वहां योग सिखलाया जाता था कि भोग सिखलाया जाता था। ब्रह्मचारी या दुराचारी ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : गोलियां निकलीं, तो आपने गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री दीनेन भाट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : वह तो पुलिस करेगी।

श्री राजनारायण : वह हमारा काम नहीं था।

ये गोलियां ब्रह्मचारी जी की मेज़ की दराज़ से प्राप्त हुई, जिस मेज़ के सामने बैठकर वे योग के बारे में उपदेश दिया

[श्री राजनारायण]

करते थे। सम्मानित सदस्य इन बातों को अपने ध्यान में रखें और हृदयंगम करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दीवारों को कान हों और देश के तमाम लोगों को इन बातों की जानकारी हो कि किस तरह से इस देश के धन का दुरुपयोग हुआ।

श्री बसन्त साठ : शस्त्र और योग का कोई संबंध नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : इसीलिये तो मैं उस योगाश्रम को ले रहा हूँ। इसीलिये तो इस को लेने के लिये सदन के सामने करबद्ध प्रार्थी के रूप में प्रस्तुत हुआ हूँ कि हम ने जो यह अध्यादेश जारी किया है उस को आप अधिनियम के रूप में पारित करें।

श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जी के विश्वायतन योगाश्रम स्थित निवास-स्थान से एक मिसल मिली है जिसका शीर्षक है—बन्दूक बनाने सम्बन्धी जान। अब इससे भी सम्मानित सदस्य समझ लें कि उस योगाश्रम के द्वारा धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जी क्या कर रहे थे? वे गोलियां कहां जाती थी? कौन किस की हत्या करता था? कौन किस की हत्या करवाता था? किस तरीके से यहां पर इमरजेंसी लगी, किस नाम पर, किस बहाने पर लगी और उसके पीछे कौन था मैं चाहता हूँ कि दुनियां आज इस बात पर ध्यान दे जो योगाश्रम श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी की छत्रछाया में चल रहा था, पल रहा था, उस आश्रम में बन्दूक बनाने की शिक्षा दी जाती थी।

श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जी ने जो विश्वायतन योगाश्रम के मैनेजिंग ट्रस्टी हैं अपनी व्यक्तिगत एक कोठी ए-50, फ्रेंड्स कालोनी, नई दिल्ली, को तीन वर्ष के लिए किराये पर लिया। किराये पर लेने का उद्देश्य था कि योग शिक्षा के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को रहने के लिए स्थान दिया जा सके। अब समझिये कि

जो मकान योग के लिए लिया जाएगा वह कैसा होगा? मगर उसके लिए जो प्रचार पत्रिका बांटी गई उसमें कहीं भी योग तथा योगी का नाम भी नहीं है। उस पुस्तिका में लिखा गया है :

"elegantly furnished accommodation with luxurious comforts, fully air-conditioned, wall to wall carpeted, two-channel music and telephone in each room, bath attached, having latest sophisticated fittings."

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : हिन्दी में पढ़िये।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ। जो उसमें लिखा है वह पढ़ रहा हूँ।

"fabulous turfs, furnished baths with hot and cold water running."

अब आप इस से समझ लीजिए कि वहां पर योग की शिक्षा दी जाती थी या भोग की शिक्षा दी जाती थी। मैं अपने भाई साठे माहव से कहना चाहता हूँ—जरा हमारे लिए आप पाठे बन जाइए और हम को पाठ पढ़ाइयें कि अब क्या करें, कैसे पढ़ें, किस तरह से भूतपूर्व सरकार ने देश के साथ खिलवाड़ किया है, मजाक बना रखा था, देश को रौंद कर रख दिया गया था। इससे स्पष्ट प्रतीत होता है कि वहां योग के बदले भोग ही अधिक बतलाया जाता था।

श्री योग इन्टरनेशनल हाउस की प्रतिधिपंजिका (रजिस्टर) में नाम और पते अधूरे लिखे हुए हैं, जिससे पता ही नहीं चलता कि कौन आया और कौन गया। रजिस्टर में लिखे नामों से संकेत मिलता है कि कुछ "मिस" और "मिस्टर" यानी श्री तथा कुमारी एक ही कक्ष में एक-दो रात ठहरते थे। उस रजिस्टर को अच्छी तरह देखने से पता चलता है कि मर्द और औरत . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या श्री श्री कृष्ण को योग की शिक्षा एक साथ नहीं दी जा सकती है ? यह क्या योगिक क्रिया नहीं है ?

श्री राजनारायण : योगिक क्रिया है या नहीं है, जब इस पर बहस होगी तब बतलाया जाएगा, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको योगिक क्रिया नहीं कहा जा सकता है। आप जिस स्थान पर बैठकर योग की साधना करेंगे वह ऐसा होना चाहिए जहाँ शुद्ध वातावरण हो, पवित्र हो, एकान्त हो, जहाँ पर आवागमन न हो, जिससे ध्यान केन्द्रित हो, एकत्रित हो। इसीलिए हमारे देश के योगिक पुरुष योग साधना के लिए पहाड़ों पर जाते थे, हिमांचल में जाते थे, वहाँ की गुफाओं में बैठकर योग की साधना करते थे। एयर-कण्डीशण्ड कमरों में, सुन्दर कालीनों से सजे हुए कमरों में योग की साधना नहीं हुआ करती थी

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिमालय की गुफाएँ तो पहले ही एयर-कण्डीशण्ड होती हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैंने एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया था कि इस संस्थान को हमारे लिये लेना क्यों जरूरी हो गया था। हमारे पास जो सूची है— उसमें और देखा जाये कि इनकी सेवा में मर्द कितने हैं और औरतें कितनी हैं . . .

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : सेवा का मतलब ?

श्री राजनारायण : मैं समझता हूँ इसको ज्यादा खोलना नहीं चाहिए। इतना कहने से ही बुद्धिमानों के लिए इशारा काफी है। इस के बारे में मुकदमा चल रहा है, हमसे क्यों पूछते हैं ? आहूजा का केस ब्रह्मचारी के खिलाफ चल रहा है, अखबारों

में रोज मोटे-मोटे अक्षरों में खबरें निकलती हैं।

मैं इस सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन बिना विशेष विवाद के—यह जो अध्यादेश को हम अधिनियम का स्वरूप देना चाहते हैं—इसको पूर्णरूपेण मान्यता प्रदान करे। इस पर कोई खास संशोधन नहीं है, जो एक-दो संशोधन हैं, जैसे 5 की जगह पर सात आदमियों को लिया जाये—इसके मानने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। इस समय तो इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ, इस पर सम्मानित सदस्यों के विचार सुनने के बाद यदि कोई नई चीज आयेगी तो उमका उत्तर बाद में दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertakings of the two Yoga Societies for a limited period in the public interest and in order to secure the proper management thereof and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे राजनारायण जी, जो हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हैं, ने तकरीबन दो घंटे तक अपना भाषण दिया है, मगर इस विधेयक को देखने से मालूम होता है कि यह एक छोटा सा मामला है और उस छोटी सी बात का इन्होंने बतंगड़ बना दिया है और वे राई का पहाड़ बना रहे हैं। यह केवल इस उद्देश्य से किया गया है कि योगाश्रम के ब्रह्मचारी और उसके साथ-साथ जो बड़े बड़े व्यक्ति अपने देश में हैं, उनको बदनाम किया जाए। इसीलिए उन्होंने इतना बड़ा अपना भाषण यहाँ पर दिया है।

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

एक बात यह है कि कुछ लोग आकर योगाश्रम में ठहरे हैं और उन्होंने कोई गलत काम किया है, ऐसा कहा जाता है। अगर व गलत काम करते तो व लिखने की जरूरत नहीं थी। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों को ऐसा लिखने के लिए मजबूर किया गया है और जो कुछ रजिस्ट्रारों में लिखा गया है, वह बाद में लिखा गया है और बदनाम करने के लिए लिखा गया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहाँ पर पिस्तौल और बंदूक बनाने की बात कही जाती है। इस तरह की बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। अब आप देखें कि यह सरकार मार्च के महीने में आई है और इस योगाश्रम को मई के महीने में अध्यादेश के द्वारा लिया गया है। दो महीने का जो समय था वह काफी समय था और उसमें आप चीजों को ठीक कर दें। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कुछ वहाँ बाद में किया गया है वह सरकार के हुकम से या जो छोटे छोटे नौकर हैं, उनकी आज्ञा से किया गया है और इस तरह में ब्रह्मचारी जो योग जानने वाले हैं, उनको बदनाम करने के लिए किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करने में कोई फायदा नहीं है।

जहाँ तक ब्रह्मचारी जी का मवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि योगाश्रम के लिए आप कोई दूसरे ब्रह्मचारी रख लें। आप खुद ही ब्रह्मचारी हैं क्योंकि आपने वाण-प्रस्थ धारण किया है, आप डाइरेक्ट उमका इन्तजाम कीजिये। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . थोड़ा बहुत मैं भी हिन्दू धर्म को जानता हूँ। एक आदमी जब वानप्रस्थ में रहता है, तो वह ब्रह्मचारी रहता है और उसको ब्रह्मचारी कहा जाता है। तो इस लिहाज से राजनारायण जी ब्रह्मचारी हैं। यह जो पिस्तौल और गोली की बात है, इसकी आप पूरी जांच करवाइये। दूसरे लोग योगाश्रम और अपनी भारतीय संस्कृति की

संस्थाओं को बदनाम करने के लिए जो इस किस्म की चीजें करते हैं मेहरबानी करके इस चीज को आप देखिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि योगाश्रम को जो पैसा दिया गया है, लाख, चार लाख, दस लाख रुपए, उसका हिसाब न रखने की बात कही जाती है। इसके बारे में तरह तरह की बातें कही गई हैं जोकि मैं समझता हूँ वाजिब नहीं हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि लोगों ने जो दान में पैसा दिया है, उसका हिसाब नहीं लिखा जा सकता क्योंकि वे ब्रह्मचारी हैं और हिसाब-किताब नहीं रख सकते। इसमें कुछ गतियाँ हो गई होंगी लेकिन इस तरह से हर चीज को इन्दिरा जी से जोड़ना ठीक नहीं है। यह कहना भी ठीक नहीं है कि इन्दिरा जी के जमाने में हर चीज खराब थी। इन चीजों को कहने का जो उद्देश्य आपका है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि आपने बार बार कहा है कि हम बदले की नीयत में काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। जब आप ऐसा कह रहे हैं तो मेहरबानी कर के अपने भयण को ऊँचे स्तर पर उठाइये।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और क्वेश्चन-आवर में भी इसको कहना चाहता था पर समय नहीं मिला। आप बार बार इस सदन में कहते हैं कि हिन्दी मेरी मातृभाषा है। मेहरबानी करके ऐसा मत कहिये। हिन्दी आपकी ही भाषा नहीं है, पूरे देश की भाषा है। जैसे यह आपकी भाषा है, वैसे मेरी भाषा है।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं इस बात को दोहरा करता हूँ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : आपने यह स्वीकार लिया।

14 hrs.

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप मेहरबानी करके ऐसी संस्थाओं को

जो योग से सम्बन्धित हैं, उनको बदनाम करने की कोशिश न कीजिये। आप उन पर बदले की नीयत से कोई कार्यवाही न कीजिये। यह ठीक है कि इस संस्था में कुछ गलतियां हुई हैं क्योंकि ब्रह्मचारी जी इन सब बातों के जानकार नहीं थे। अब आप इस सबको सदन में लायें और यह कहें कि वहां सभी कुछ गड़बड़ था, तो यह वाजिब नहीं है। ब्रह्मचारी जी ने कुछ नहीं किया। हो सकता है कि नीचे के लोगों ने कुछ किया हो। वहां कुछ गलतियां हुई हैं उनको तो आप यहां ले आये लेकिन जो वहां जो अच्छी बातें थीं उनको भी आपको मानना चाहिये।

एक मेरा कहना यह है कि इस संस्था को अब आपने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। अब इसे वापस देने का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि आइन्दा के लिए वहां अच्छा इन्तजाम करने की जरूरत है। वहां आप अच्छे लोगों से अच्छा इन्तजाम करवाइये ताकि यह संस्था बन्द न हो। हमारे आपस के झगड़े हो सकते हैं, पोलिटिक्स की बातें हो सकती हैं लेकिन इसमें इस संस्था का बन्द नहीं होना चाहिये। वहां आप अच्छे लोगों को काम करने का मौका दीजिये और इसमें जो अच्छे काम होते रहे हैं उनको चालू रखिये।

बस इतना ही कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय ने जो विधेयक यहां रखा है उसका समर्थन और हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। श्री रेड्डी का भाषण सुनकर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। मुझे उनसे और कांग्रेस के अन्य साथियों से यह आशा थी कि वे इस विधेयक का स्वागत

करेंगे क्योंकि इसमें दो राय नहीं हो सकती कि जहां जहां भ्रष्टाचार है, जहां जहां गलतियां हुई हैं, जहां जहां कानून को तोड़ा गया है, वहां पर उनको सुधारा जाये, दुरुस्त किया जाय। हमें इन सब बुराइयों को समाप्त करना है, खत्म करना है। क्योंकि पार्टियां आयेंगी, जायेंगी, सरकारें बनेंगी, बदलेंगी मगर देश सदा रहेगा। इसलिए जहां भी भ्रष्टाचार हो, जहां भी गलतियां हों, उनको समाप्त करने का हमको समर्थन करना चाहिये तभी देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि जब भी इस तरह के प्रयास किये जाते हैं तो यह कहा जाता है कि बदले की भावना से किया जा रहा है। हमें यह दृष्टिकोण सामने नहीं रखना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने जो भाषण दिया उसे मैंने सुना। इसी विषय पर मैंने एक सवाल भी उनसे पूछा था और उसका जवाब भी मैंने पढ़ा था। उस जवाब के साथ 74-75, 75-76 और 76-77 की जो आडिट रिपोर्टें दी गई थीं उनको भी मैंने पढ़ा। कितनी कितनी गलत बातें इस आश्रम में हुईं, उनकी सारी तफसील उनमें है और यह तफसीलें उन आइटिमें द्वारा दी गई हैं जो उनके स्वयं के द्वारा निरूपित किये गये थे। इन सबको देखने से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यवाही हो रही है वह पूरे दिल से नहीं हो रही है। श्री राजनारायण जी ने जो कार्यवाही इस योगाश्रम के बारे में की है वह आधे दिल से की है। इस बारे में पूरे जोर से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी जो आपने नहीं की। आपने केवल अपने एक अफसर को वहां बिठा दिया है। वह जो कुछ हुआ है, उसके बारे में लोगों में काफी गुस्सा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चौथी लोक सभा का सदस्य रहा हूँ। मैंने 1969 में इसके

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता]

बारे में सवाल उठाया था। श्रीमन, आपको याद होगा कि हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने इस योगाश्रम के बारे में एक आदेश दिया था कि इस संस्था को दिल्ली में शहर के अन्दर कोई जमीन न दी जाये। मैं दावे के साथ आपको कहना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी बात को कोई झुठलाये, इन्दिरा जी के कहने पर सरकार की तरफ से उनको यहां पर जमीन दी गई और बहुत थोड़ी प्राइमिज पर दी गई। मैंने जब यह सवाल उठाया और मैंने कहा कि मैं इसको साबित कर सकता हूँ तो एक मंत्री जी मेरे पाम आगे और कहा कि इस सवाल को मत उठाओ, इस सवाल को वापस ले लो। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सवाल पोलिटिकल नहीं। यह तो लिखित में है। तो यह सवाल पोलिटिकल नहीं है। न पोलिटिकल बनाना चाहते हैं। इस चीज की जांच होनी चाहिये कि क्या मास्टर प्लान में, जहां जगह दी गई है, क्या यहां कोई इंस्टीट्यूशन की जगह है? यह रेजिडेंशियल एरिया है। और किस भाव पर जमीन दी गई? माननीय मॉरारजी उस समय वित्त मंत्री थे, दो बार फ़ाइल गई और दोनों बार उन्होंने रिजेक्ट कर दिया कि यहां पर ब्रह्मचारी को जगह नहीं दी जा सकती है योगाश्रम के लिये। दिल्ली की पेरी फेरी में योगाश्रम के लिये जगह दीजिये। लेकिन उस चीज को न मान कर श्री के० के० शाह जो उस समय आवास मंत्री थे उन्होंने श्री अवे प्राइस पर यह जगह दे दी। वहां पर लड़कियों का स्कूल था जो आज भी है, उन्होंने आपत्ति उठायी, गुरुद्वारे वालों ने आपत्ति उठायी, और यहां पर वाकिंग गल्म होस्टल था, उन सबको यहां से उजाड़ा गया। और जब गुरुद्वारे वालों ने ऐजीटेशन किया तो उनको पार्क की जगह काट कर दे दी गई कि तुम शोर न मचाओ। तो क्या यह बगैर

पोलिटिकल दबाव के हुआ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह केवल पोलिटिकल मामला है।

अगर यह योगाश्रम होता और केवल ब्रह्मचारी होते तो मैं स्वागत करता। इन्दिरा जी के साथ जिनके सम्बन्ध हैं जरूरी नहीं कि वह खराब हों। मैं उनका आदर करता हूँ, लेकिन उनकी मुखालिफ़त प्राइम मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से करता हूँ, न कि इन्दिरा जी की हैसियत से। आप ब्रह्मचारी जी का इतिहास देखें। योगाभ्यास केवल चिकित्सा का साधन नहीं रहा है बल्कि साधना और भगवान प्राप्ति का साधन रहा है। अगर हमें कोई योग सिखाता है तो हमको हमारी पुरानी संस्कृति की याद दिलाता है और भगवान के नजदीक लाता है।

मंत्री जी ने जो कार्यवाही की है मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इसका बहुत अच्छी तरह से चलाया जाय, सारे स्कूल, कालेजों में योगाभ्यास सिखाया जाय और सारे देश में इसका प्रचार किया जाय। और अगर वह ब्रह्मचारी जी ब्रह्मचारी हों तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन जिस तरह की कहानियां अखबारों में आयी है वह हम सब अखबारों में पढ़ रहे हैं, उनको बता कर मैं सदन की मर्यादा को नहीं गिराना चाहता। उन पर अडल्ट्री का केस चलाया जा रहा है। उस बारे में अभी अदालत में फैमला होना बाकी है इसलिये मैं और अधिक नहीं कहूंगा।

1971 के चुनाव के समय वह पालम पर हवाई जहाज में आये, आप उस समय के अखबारों का देखिये, उनके सारे बक्से के बक्से नोटों में भरे हुए थे और एक पिस्तौल रखी हुई थी जो पकड़ी गई। उस मुकदमे को हल कर दिया गया, कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। क्या यह पोलिटिकल प्रेशर नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं एक एयर स्ट्रिप बनाने की याजला हुई उस जहाज के लिये जो उनको अमरीका से मिला है।

कहा जाता है कि यह गिफ्ट में दिया गया है। मेरा कहना है कि वह गिफ्ट नहीं है बल्कि फ्रांकेन एक्सचेंज की चोरी करके वहां से खरीदा हुआ है और गिफ्ट दिखाया गया है। जब कि यहां पर कोई भी इस तरह से जहाज नहीं ला सकता। उस पर कोई ड्यूटी नहीं ली गई। ब्रह्मचारी जी के पास फर्स्ट क्लास एयर कन्डीशन्ड जापानी कार है। क्या ब्रह्मचारियों का यह जीवन होना चाहिये। कोई इम्पोर्टेड कार यहां नहीं आ सकती, कोई नहीं ला सकता, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया इजाजत नहीं देती है। लेकिन उनको इजाजत दी गई। उनसे एक पैसा एक्साइज का नहीं लिया गया। और जो उनका हवाई जहाज है उसके लिये हैलीपेड बनाया जा रहा है। डिफेंस के सारे अफसरों ने कहा कि इस जगह पर किसी हवाई जहाज को उतरने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा नहीं, यह अपवाद होगा, यहां हवाई जहाज उतर सकता है। क्या यह पोलिटिकल नहीं है? क्या वह शुद्ध ब्रह्मचारी हैं, क्या शुद्ध योगाश्रम के मालिक हैं, डायरेक्टर ?

जम्मू के आश्रम के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं। मिडिल स्ट में अगर किसी जमीन पर फावड़ा लगायें तो वहां तेल निकलेगा, लेकिन इस योगाश्रम में जितने फावड़े मारेंगे, उतने ही फ्राड निकलेंगे। लेकिन ये लोग उसको सपोर्ट करते हैं।

इस मामले में 40,45 लाख रुपये खराब हो गये, केवल इतना सवाल नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें जो कुछ उन्होंने किया है वह क्रिमिनल है, फ्राड है। उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं आपके द्वारा उनसे मांग करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर कार्यवाही करें। इस पर सी० बी०

आई० की इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। इसमें विभाग के दो, चार अफसरान एकाउन्ट्स देख लें कि किताबों में क्या लिखा है, इससे कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। कानून शरीफ आदिमियों की रक्षा करता है, कानून अच्छे लोगों के लिए स्वतंत्र होना चाहिए। लेकिन जो कानून तोड़ता है, उसे सजा भी देनी चाहिए। अगर आप कानून तोड़ने वालों को सजा नहीं दे सकते तो आप भी दोषी होंगे इस बात के कि आप कानून की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते।

मुझे याद है, सन् 1971 में मैंने इलैक्शन लड़ा था। लगातार जीपें खड़ी रहती थीं। मन् 71 और 69 का सवाल मैंने उठाया और मेरी इन्फार्मेशन पर उसे स्टेट्समैन ने छपा। जब स्टेट्समैन का फोटोग्राफ आया तो मेरी आंखों के सामने की बात है कि जब उसने फोटो लिया तो मंजय साहब ने, जो कि वहां थे, उसके एक चांटा मारा और उसका कैमरा छीन लिया। यह अखबारों में आया। उसके बाद माफी मांगकर कैमरा वापिस करना पड़ा।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अरे, बच्चा है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : यह जो बच्चा है न, आपके चीफ मिनिस्टर इस बच्चे के पैरों पर हाथ लगाते रहे हैं। बहुत से लोगों ने कहा है कि गायबरेली की 6 विधानसभा सीटों में से 5 सीटें जनता पार्टी हार गई। ठीक है, लेकिन पिछले चुनाव में जब कांग्रेस का राज्य था और इन्दिरा जी वहां से इलैक्शन लड़ीं तो वह छहों सीटों पर वहां हार गई। आज जनता पार्टी 6 में से एक तो लेती है लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी को तो सब में हारना पड़ा। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि

[श्री कबंर लाल गु ता]

कांग्रेस के जो छोटे कैंडीडेट्स हैं, आज इन्दिरा जी उनसे भी नीचे हैं।

मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस सारे मामले को इनकम टैक्स के इंटेलिजेंस विंग को दे देना चाहिए। वह यह जानकारी करे कि यह रुपया कहां से आया, हवाई जहाज में कहां से सैर करते हैं। मैंने तीन साल की आडिट रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है, उसमें हवाई जहाज का खर्चा कहीं नहीं दिखाया गया है कि यह रुपया कहां से आता है। जम्मू में जो आश्रम बनाया है, उसमें कमरे ही एयर कंडीशन्ड नहीं बनाये हैं बल्कि गुफा भी एयरकंडीशन्ड बनाई है।

मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि यहां का रि-आडिट होना चाहिए। सरकारी आडिटर एप्वाइन्ट कर के दोबारा जांच कराई जाये। यह तो उनके आडिटर थे, जिन्होंने आडिट किया है।

स्टेट बैंक से जो करोड़ों रुपया चला गया तो आखिरी दिन वह रुपया कहां रहा यह मुझे मालूम है। यह रुपया, इलैक्शन का बचा हुआ सारा रुपया धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी के पास रहा। उनकी कार में रहा और जो दो छोटी बसें उनके पास हैं, उसमें भरकर वह रुपया ले गये। जो लोग वहां काम कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने बताया कि हमने ट्रकों और बसों में भरकर आते देखा है। कई दिनों तक करोड़ों रुपया उनके पास रहा है। अगर सरकार ठीक समय पर कार्यवाही करती, तो वह रुपया पकड़ा जाता। यह ऐसे ब्रह्मचारी हैं, जो पालिटिक्स में डेबल करते हैं, जिनका श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी, श्री चट्टोपाध्याय, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सब सुविधायें दीं। इन बातों की एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए।

वह इलैक्शन के सिलसिले में झमेठी भी गए थे। वह ब्रह्मचारी हैं, योग सिखाते हैं, तो फिर वह इलैक्शन के कामों में क्यों पड़ते हैं? वह मेरे इलैक्शन के सम्बन्ध में मेरे यहां क्यों नहीं आये? मैं तो उन के पड़ोस में ही था।

तथ्य यह है कि वह आदमी योगाश्रम चलाने के नाम पर पालिटिक्स खेल रहा था, और पालिटिक्स में भी भ्रष्टाचार कर रहा था। पालिटिक्स करने का हर एक को अधिकार है। हम इस बारे में किसी पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जिस व्यक्ति ने कानून को तोड़ कर भ्रष्टाचार किया है और जिस काम के लिए उसको पैसा दिया गया, उसको न करके, उस का दुरुपयोग किया है, और भोग-विलास के कामों पर खर्च किया है, उसको कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मिसयूज आफ फंड्स, मिसयूज आफ गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी और मिसयूज आफ पोलिटिकल पावर के बारे में पूरी एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। एक पेंशनपरस्त ब्रह्मचारी करोड़पति कैसे बन गया, इसकी भी एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। यह काम इनकम टैक्स इंटेलिजेंस और सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा कराया जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने यह काम आधे दिल से किया है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. There are many matters where I will not agree with the hon. Minister, Shri Raj Narain, but in this matter I support him because anywhere where there is corruption, there should be a proper enquiry as Shri Gupta very rightly

said just now. Where there is misuse of Government money, misuse of power, misuse of privilege, proper action should be taken by the Government and Shri Raj Narain has done it rightly in taking over this Yogashram.

I would like to say that Yoga and religion are essentially personal matters. It is a way of your communion with God and if it becomes a practice of the Government to interfere in communion with God, I do not know what will happen. I am not particularly a religious person; Shri Raj Narain is. He goes to Vindhya-chal to shave off his beard for he has a *manat* there. Yoga is his particular field and what he has done in this respect is right.

If the Janata Sarkar is really moving against corruption, it is very welcome; if people like Shri Dharendra Brahmachari are being properly punished, it is welcome, but one should be very careful when one is in Government about these soldiers of fortunes. I have one report from 'India today'. Sinning with Swami. Many facts about Dharendra Brahmachari are given here. One of the facts is that the preface to his original book on Yoga was written by Shri Jayparkash Narain. Now, this Dharendra Brahmachari may catch hold of somebody in the Government and say: I have been with your Lok Nayak all the time, now it is time to save us. I would not have expressed this apprehension ordinarily, but I express this apprehension today because it is my feeling that these soldiers of fortunes are those who are always with the people in power and who take advantage of the Government in power. They have a way of tagging up with the Government people.

This morning, we brought up the case of Shri Sundaram Shetty, who was the Chairman of Vijaya Bank

and who has swindled two hundred crores of rupees and who is now getting protection from the Janata Government. If people were given protection by Sanjay yesterday, they are being given protection by the Janata Government today. The Vijaya Bank issue was brought up by us this morning. He has swindled rupees two hundred crores and has travelled abroad many times. The Reserve Bank inspection report is against him. Still this man has been given extension for one year after this Janata Party government came to power. I want also to mention that today these people find out their connections. Mr. Sundaram Shetty has found out his old connections with the RSS. He is saying that he has connections with the RSS for a long time....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): He is patronised by one of the MP of the ruling party.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Not only that. There is another factor. This Vijaya Bank Chairman has appointed a son-in-law of one of the Janata Party MPs sitting on the treasury benches as the Joint General Manager. So, in spite of allegations of corruption against him, this government has not taken any action against him.

We are not going to protect anybody who is corrupt. We are not holding any brief for anybody who has done anything wrong under the previous government. My very humble warning to the present government is that these very people who were till yesterday with Sanjay are now slowing ganging up with you. They are finding out their old connections with you. Sundaram Shetty is one example where your Ministry has faltered in giving extension to a corrupt man and who has swindled public money.

[Shri Sangata Roy]

Again, this is not only one case. Look at Ram Nath Goenka. Today he has the temerity to look out the *Indian Express*. Ram Nath Goenka claims to be a great friend of Jayaprakash. Look at Alok Jain. What is going on in Alok Udyog? If you want to take over, don't take over small Yoga Ashrams only. Take over where big money and big corruption is involved. Then you will receive kudos from everybody. I hope Mr. Raj Narain who has the flair for the unpredictable is a very powerful man in the government. Just as he has taken prompt action against the Yogashram and these corrupt people, he should take action against people like Sundaram Shetty. He should take action against people like Ram Nath Goenka. He should take action against people like Alok Jain. Any good thing this government does, we on our side will always support. Yesterday we supported Mr. Ravindra Varma's Bill. All the progressive measures brought forward by this government have been supported by us and we will continue to support you, but if you falter on any point, we are here to oppose you.

Today I find that the whole Janata Party is using so many jeeps in the elections. Our people have to walk on foot. So, where has all the Congress money gone? If Mr. Raj Narain finds out where has gone all the Congress money, we will give him a prize for that. We from the Congress Benches will support him if he finds it out. Even though I do not agree with many of the antics of Shri Raj Narain, even though I strongly object to his derogatory reference to the President this morning, even though I object to his giving long speeches in answer to short notice questions, I support this Bill.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-east): I rise to support the Bill. The Bill will put an end to a very sordid and somewhat treacherous chapter of the past six or

seven years, particularly, symbolised by the emergency during which many of my colleagues sitting here were silent.

It is not only a question of Rs. 16 lakhs of the Health Ministry that has gone down the drain but as the Minister himself said, it is a question of what was that Rs. 16 lakhs utilised for and what kind of Gyan and what kind of secret Gyan was imparted there. But the more important thing is the moving spirit behind these two Yoga institutes which are being taken over today is an interesting character, by name, Dharendra Brahmachari who functioned as a kind of, what I would say, Rasputin, because people like Mr. Unnikrishnan will understand Soviet technology more clearly. He functioned as a Rasputin. I would prefer to use the word Rasputin. I object to the use of word 'Swamy' because it creates a lot of problems for me also. When I see the head lines 'Sinning with Swamy' or 'Swamy caught with another man's wife' or 'swamy Grounded', the people of my Constituency do write to me protest letters. I say in the interest of protecting the dignity of this House you must pass a ruling here that in future the Press should refer to Mr. Brahmachari and other such shady characters in the spiritual field as yogis and sadhus and not as Swamy.

His case is worthy of study by psychologists, psychiatrists and by adventurers who must find inspiration in the whole sordid story. The most important thing is his sky-rocketting influence. When he reached that position, although he was a brahmachari, a yogi, a teacher of yoga, a theatrer, in his sky rocketting influence he could order arrest of anybody. If he felt that he had special attraction for some disciple especially of opposite sex and if he felt that her husband was going to protest, he got her husband kept in police custody for at least 24 hours. There are

many such examples today where we could find that Mr. Brahmachari was able to get the arrest of so many people ordered. Therefore, it is of a great vital importance to all of us to know on what basis such an influence he could acquire over so short a period.

On 16th June this year, on the floor of this House we were told about a number of people to whom he has not paid his bills. He takes money from the Government and he refuses to pay. All these people have been terrorised not to seek payment of the bills. In reply to Question No. 64 we got voluminous set of data on the 16th June, 1977 which was due for payment by these two Yogic Societies. We find people who take photographs, people who provide cloth, people who provide ordinary service, restaurant service, food stuffs and so on, all of them have not had their bills paid and the Accountants also have mentioned this fact that this is a serious error in the conduct of his business, particularly when all the funds seem to come from the Central Government.

His octopus like reaching seven Ministries is a matter of significance to all of us. How could seven Ministers be so much in the hands of one Brahmachari?

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) : श्री हमारे स्वामी जी ने ब्रह्मचारी शब्द के लिए आर्जेंट किया । मेरा कहना है कि ब्रह्मचारी शब्द तो अच्छा शब्द है, आप इस आदमी के लिए ब्रमचारी शब्द का इस्तेमाल न करें; उसका नाम ले कर बोलें, क्योंकि इस तरह से तो ब्रह्मचारी शब्द बदनाम हो जायेगा । हमारे देश में ब्रह्मचारी पहले भी हुए हैं और आगे भी होंगे, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि उसके नाम के साथ ब्रह्मचारी शब्द को एक्सक्लूड कर दिया जाए ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would now use the word Dhirendra Brahmachari. I think the important thing to see is, here is a man who has no political background, here is a person who has no national stature of any kind and he mis-manages to make seven Ministries function the way he wants. What is the secret? What lies behind this power? I am sure many of us would be quite happy if even one Minister listens to us occasionally. But here is a person, without any political background, without any political office, without any political stature, without any kind of position in the society who is able to make seven ministries dance to his tune. His unusual interest is a matter of great concern to all of us. What did he do with all the money provided by the Government? Many facts have been brought before the House by many hon. Members and I don't want to repeat them. Look at some of the unusual things which the Brahmachari has done! There is this Apsara Ashram—how many Apsaras are there, I don't know. And, near this Apsara Ashram, there were a number of caves. These caves have been air-conditioned. Why do you want that? Why do you want an air-conditioned cave? Who will want to live there except a cave-man with his cave instincts? Mr. Unnikrishnan may be able to throw more light on this. Perhaps he has visited such ashrams. Why do you want an air-conditioned cave? This I am not able to articulate and I am not able to understand. They should be able to tell us because they have got experience of 20 months when they have indulged in all sorts of cavemen's instincts and they should be able to throw more light on this. What was the necessity to air-condition such caves? So, Sir, this is one aspect of the thing which needs to be looked into.

Then, I come to the subject of purchase of aircraft. The American company offered to give commission

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to one of their favoured *bachas*, *bacha* of the Congress Party Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. Earlier on he was their master, he could direct them to do anything and they will shake in their pants. Please excuse me for using such terms. He functioned as a commission agent. The son of former Prime Minister functioned as commission agent for the foreign company and accepted commission. There is no record of how much commission fees he received in dollars. The same company provided an aircraft to Dharendra Brahmachari to be used for yogic purposes to educate people on how one could feel suspended in the air. The duty in regard to that was exempted all the procedures involved were waived. Not only that, 48 aircrafts had to be purchased and Dharendra Brahmachari was to start a local airways. I don't know how many managed to travel with Dharendra Brahmachari and his mentors. This shows the extent to which his empire was to grow. Fortunately, for us the people put an end to this and they rooted out the corrupt government which provided shelter to such an individual. It is not a question of guns or air-conditioning a cave or purchase of aircraft.

His interests were most unimaginative; he had a desire that his yoga-shram must have a black cow. He specified that the tongue should have this colour, the ear should have that colour. He developed this interest and he told this to one of his esteemed colleagues Mr. Bansi Lal. He told him, I want such a cow for my ashram. The police officers in charge of police stations were put on the job of searching all the goshalas to see whether such a cow is available with all these specifications. They did in fact succeed to find a cow. And the cow was put on a defence aircraft and brought to Delhi. This was offered on a platter and placed before Mr. Dharendra Brahmachari.

I do not know what that cow was supposed to do. But, I do know that

what the cow got was 60 kgs. of apples per day. This was the diet on which this cow was brought up. Why would you feed apples to a cow—that too with 60 kgs. of apples? What was the secret behind it I do not know. May be, suddenly, like Lysenko in the Soviet Union, Mr. Brahmachari developed some interest in genology or might have developed interests in genetics—I do not know. The next thing was that he laid a claim with the Delhi Administration that a Holstein Persian Bull must be provided to him. This was also provided to him by the Delhi Administration on loan only for a certain number of days. But, he did not return it, and, ultimately, there was no intention of his returning that bull. Why would he want a bull and a cow? What kind of lecture was he going to demonstrate—I do not know. This is a matter for investigation by the Health Minister because only he is knowledgeable in this area and he might enlighten this House why a Brahmachari was given Rs. 16 lakhs from the Health Ministry. Why would he want a black cow and why would he want a Holstein Persian Bull which could only be provided by the Delhi Administration? Why he wanted that to be taken on loan and what was he supposed to demonstrate and what kind of lecture was that? And what kind of yoga was it—I do not know this. Perhaps, the Health Minister may be able to tell us.

Sir, it is also very interesting that although he is Brahmachari by name, he was very skilful in enticing other people's wives; he was very skilful in leading a life which was anything but a brahmachari way of life. In this regard, I must say that he had free access to all the seven hotels of Delhi. He could go to Ashoka Hotel any time; he could go to Akbar Hotel at any time and all his expenses would be complimentary. With your permission, I would tell the House that I would like to give you a photostat of a copy of a huge bill of the

India Tourism Development Corporation—a huge bill from the Ashoka Hotel—of almost Rs. 1,000/- which has been written as 'payment is not necessary to a guest whose stay is complimentary'. This stay was complementary.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): Can you lay it on the Table of the House?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I shall certainly lay it on the Table of the House. Let me now give you the sordid background behind this and the procedure that is followed. The Minister for Tourism—the Minister in-charge of the ITDC—is here. I would like to say here that the Ashoka Hotel was literally used as a brothel, if I may say so, during the period of emergency and the Members sitting here know jolly well, very well, that this was the purpose to which the nationalised hotels were put to use. If I mention the name of one Shri Navin Chawla—all of you know him—most of them would disappear by shaking in their boots if I may use that strong word. (Interruptions): This clearly shows that Navin Chawla was a class mate of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and he was Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor. And it was his—repeated habit to book two rooms—not one room to stay for two nights—because one room is not enough for a big man. The rooms were booked for two nights only invariably for Rs. 1,100 and most of the charges were for breakfast and liquor. Breakfast means you get up in the morning and eat—that is the meaning of the word breakfast. These are the kinds of things. I can give a plenty of them. In a newspaper cutting there appeared a headline 'Call Girl Racketing in a luxury hotel. In the *Hindustan Times* by the reporter Shri Joshi. For the I.T.D.C.'s guest, no payment is necessary. For Navin Chawla's guests, that is a complementary stay for four people. This needs investigation. I happened to

be the President of the Ashoka Hotel Employees Association, I know that certainly when dubious characters go there, they have to be served by the Class IV workers. And these Class IV workers recognise many of them and they tell me that this is the purpose to which they were all utilised by Mr. Brahmachari. I would say that in view of the fact that the ITDC Minister is also here the General Manager of the Ashoka Hotel, Shri Sharma must definitely be brought to book and must be made to answer for this huge complementary bill in which Mr. Brahmachari was very much involved.

Therefore, Sir, it is very important for all of us to ask what explains for this rise—skyrocketing rise of this gentleman—behind that. Look at the career of Brahmachari and his sudden rise which started from 1969 when Mrs. Gandhi betrayed her own party after having signed in the name of her party, for the Presidential election, she campaigned against him and got him defeated. It was an act of indiscipline on the so-called ground of conscience which, of course, she later changed around; when Shri Mohan Dharwadkar went to Mrs. Gandhi asking her to resign she told him that the word 'conscience' was a dirty word. She believed in discipline. As you know for twenty months we had discipline. In 1969 'discipline' was a dirty word. Conscience was a welcome word. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to investigate as to how much the rise of the Brahmachari has to do with Mrs. Gandhi. Of Mrs. Gandhi's principal characters how much Shri Yash Pal Kapoor has to do with this Ashram. There should be some explanation. How is it that Mr. Kapoor happened to be on the governing body? Why was he selected? Was he a medical authority? Was he an authority on Yoga or was he an authority on the extra-curricular activities in which the Yoga institute was engaged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is important here to note what the Brah-

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machari himself said to the *Hindustan Times* correspondent: I owe my rise not to Mr. Yash Pal Kapoor or Mrs. Indira Gandhi but to Sanjay Gandhi. In 1969 his institute was used for parking the election jeeps. This is a pointer to the misuse of authority that must have been there.

I would say in conclusion, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that it is not enough to take over this institute. I do not know whether any records or evidence has been left or it is completely destroyed but it is important to examine as to who were the people in the Health Ministry who sanctioned the loan; who were the people in the Education Ministry who gave the loan for study of Yoga; who were the people in the Ministry of Works and Housing who allotted the land; who were the people in the Ministry of Defence who permitted the utilisation of defence airfields and who were the people in the Finance Ministry who allowed the customs duty to be waived so that whatever Mr. Brahmachari wanted to import could be imported. It is only then that there will be a closing chapter that could be taken as final on this sordid and lecherous Congress style growth of this institute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon'ble Members may keep in mind that only one hour had been allotted for this Bill. Already debate for two hours has taken place in the House. Since Private Members' Resolutions are to be taken up at 3.30 p.m. let us try to finish it by that time.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARLA): So, Sir, the demands of my Ministry will not be taken up today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome the Bill moved by Shri Raj Narain for the takeover of this Ashram

which is run by Shri Dharendra Brahmachari. I need not elaborate as to what kind of administration was provided to this ashram or what kind of activities were going on at the ashram under Dharendra Brahmachari. It is reported that this Brahmachari was very close to months, son and the ruling coter. So, I am glad that the Government has come forward with a Bill to break this mafia type of operation which was going on in the name of yoga practices. Sir, I also know what was going on in that Ashram, in the name of yogic exercise and the political manoeuvre and everything which was going on there was highly objectionable. It is not a thing to be looked upon with pride by everybody. So, I thank the Minister for bringing this Bill for taking over this Ashram. But, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to an important development of this kind of aspect. One can not say that this is an off-shoot or an accident. I hope the Minister will agree that in a capital city this kind of practices will be undertaken by self-seekers because where profit is there, where power is supreme, if power can be acquired in the name of God, well Birla will built a temple. We will forget the God in the temple but we all know the Birla temple and that is everywhere including the place from where Mr. Raj Narain comes, that is, Banaras. It is a sale of God in these temples by the retail and monopoly houses. We were together when we were studying in Banaras Hindu University. It is not an accident. Birla is selling God and here is a Brahmachari who tried to be near the seat of power. When it was mother, he was with mother, then it was son, he provided the son with aircraft. It was in his aircraft Mr. Sanjay Gandhi used to visit many other places and as Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has said, it was a Piper aircraft for which Mr. Sanjay Gandhi got commission. I am just bringing this to your kind attention because you are one of the important Ministers in the Cabinet.

Though this subject may not be fully within the purview of the Bill, I hope that your voice will be with us. All those kinds of machinations are done by the power crazy rich in this country who use money and they should be broken. I hope you will be with us. Then comes the question of Vijaya Bank which was raised here. I am told they enjoyed the same patronage from Sanjay Gandhi Rs. 30 lakhs were provided to Sanjay Gandhi so that they could escape from tax evasion, so that they could escape from foreign money swindling and all kinds of things that go with big business people. A son of Mrs. Maragatham Chandrasekhar, who was a student, was given a few lakhs of rupees. Mr. Shetty is the chairman of that bank. I hope that Raj Narain listens to me and agrees that this is a field where we have to fight together. The chairman of that bank had been given a certificate by the Reserve Bank of India, as a man unworthy of holding such an office. The Minister gave a reply this morning, when you were not here. I am not blaming you—Mr. Patel gave a reply and said: I took note of it. The whole world took note of his reply. The Finance Minister should have taken serious note of it and proceeded against him; he had no guts to do so. On the contrary an extension was given to him, after Mr. Raj Narain assumed office. One of your colleagues Mr. Raj Narain, advised the Reserve Bank to give extension to another Brahmachari, namely Shetty, chairman of that bank.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He is protected by the powerful janta M.P. whose son has been appointed as general manager on Rs. 5,000.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I have full faith in you because we were in jail together fighting for the same cause. in Tihar jail and we have so many things in common.

Here is something about Alok Udyog about which my friend Sau-

gata Roy spoke. It is the biggest cement factory in India; they say that it is the biggest even in Asia and 6000 workers are there. Your case is that Brahmachari has swindled Rs. 16 lakhs; I agree, all the other things were there. Here, in this case Rs. 16 crores are invested from the Government and public sector undertakings. What are they doing? They are doing the same thing, all the sex scandals and other things are there.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) :

मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है। जिस विषय पर माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं, उसका इस विधेयक से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): We are discussing the principle; it is not what happened in the Ashram; we are discussing the issue of corruption as a whole.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request the hon. Members to keep to the subject we do not have that much time.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I should like to bring to his notice that Jaipur Udyog, a cement factory, has a garden house in Delhi suburbs; it is called Jay agro industries. There are vine grapes and other things. What has it to do with cement factory? It is exactly in that garden in the vine grove and in the rose gardens that all the VIPs were treated by Alok Udyog to get Rs. 16 crores, to close down the factory and to prevent the government from taking it over. If Mr. Pai will excuse me, there is a letter written by the Alok Udyog employees union which says that while Mr. Pai was the Minister, he told the deputation of the workers' union that every step as been taken by the government to take over the industry; it was complete. Then, what happened to that? Why did the take over not take place? The workers believe that Sanjay Gandhi and the men of the caucus were treated in the vine grove....(Interruption) I have no

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

quarrel with you; we are fighting together against corruption; I am with you. Mr. Raj Narain is here. So, let us all fight together against corruption. I hope the hon. Minister will be bold and that he believes in socialism and will come forward to do so. This small Brahmachari is a projection of capitalist corruption in society. Let us finish with all the sources of corruption. I hope you will be with us to bring forward a bill or at least to assure the House that you will strike at the root of Vijaya Bank corruption, you will strike at the root of Goenkas, you will strike at the root of Alok-Udyog empire. If you do that, I will be very happy and the support we are extending will continue. We will be very happy and we will think that you are going forward with a purposeful mission. I hope you will do that. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) : माननीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री जी ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान हमेशा से ऐसे सन्त महात्माओं का देश रहा है जिनका नाम हम आज भी बड़े आदर से लेते हैं और आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी भी बड़े आदर से लेती रहेगी। उसमें धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी नहीं आते हैं। उसमें आते हैं महर्षि दयानन्द, स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहंस, स्वामी विवेकानन्द, आदि। यह ऐसे लोग हैं जिनका नाम हम बड़ी ही सद्भावना-पूर्वक और नन-मस्तक होकर लेते रहे हैं और लेने रहेंगे। ऐसा हमारा देश रहा है लेकिन अफसोस है कि हमारे देश में चाहे वह चन्द्रा-स्वामी हों, चाहे धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी हों, इस तरह के लोगों का जब जिक्र आता है तो शर्म से हम लोगों का मस्तक झुक जाता है। खाम कर नौजवानों का क्योंकि योग के नाम पर जिस तरह से धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जी ने या चन्द्रास्वामी ने जो कुछ भी किया है—अभी विजया बैंक की बात माननीय सदस्य कर रहे थे, विजया

बैंक के उत्तर में हम यह चन्द्रास्वामी का नया नाम पेश कर रहे हैं और स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि जहाँ वह धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी की इक्वायरी करायें वहीं चन्द्रा-स्वामी की भी इक्वायरी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि चन्द्रास्वामी किसी मायने में धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी से कम नहीं हैं। ये चन्द्रास्वामी यशपाल कपूर के साथ मिल कर अपना काम चलाते रहे हैं और 214 ए पंचशील में उनका एक बहुत ही आलीशान बंगला बना हुआ है। वहाँ उन्होंने आपातकाल के अन्दर क्या-क्या गुल खिलाए हैं उसकी जानकारी स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री जी को तो नहीं होगी लेकिन वे उसकी जानकारी करा लें। उनकी एक फिल्म बन रही है जिसका नाम है 'आजादी की मशाल'। यह फिल्म श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और संजय गांधी की सपोर्ट से बन रही थी। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के जो उस समय के गृह मन्त्री थे धर्म सिंह जी और यातायात मन्त्री थे एस पी सिंह जी उन्होंने इनको इसके लिए एकोमोडेशन और हर तरह की सहूलियत दी। श्री चन्द्र शर्मा चन्द्रास्वामी के एक शिष्य हैं, वे यह फिल्म बना रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसकी भी जांच करायी जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल महामहिम श्री चेन्ना रेड्डी ने एक अध्यादेश जारी करने की बात कही थी जिसमें यह था कि जितने भी धार्मिक ट्रस्ट हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये इसी को लेकर इन्होंने जितने भी धार्मिक आश्रम हैं चाहे वह बदरिकाश्रम हो या कोई और आश्रम हो, उन सब से दस लाख रुपये खर्चवा लिया कि संजय गांधी से कह कर इस राष्ट्रीयकरण को नहीं होने देंगे। यह राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हो, इसके लिए सबसे इन्होंने दस लाख रुपए वसूल कर लिया।

धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जी के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है और बहुत कुछ बाकी है। उसके लिए हम यह समझते हैं कि जितना समय दिया गया है वह बहुत कम है। मुझे आपने

पाँच मिनट दिया है, लेकिन दो घंटे भी अगर मैं धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जी के कुकर्म और कुकृत्य जो हैं उनको बयान करूँ तो नहीं कर पाऊँगा। बहुत समय चाहिए उसके लिए। लेकिन मैं पाँच मिनट में ही अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगा।

हमारे महर्षि दयानन्द, विवेकानन्द, स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहंस उस समय पेड़ों के नीचे बैठ कर अपने शिष्यों को प्रवचन देते थे। उन्होंने कभी भी एयर कंडीशंड बिल्डिंग, हवाई जहाज और एयर ट्रिप का उपयोग नहीं किया। जिस तरह से बंगले की बात स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री ने बतायी वैसे किसी बंगले की कल्पना भी शायद उनको नहीं थी। वे तो पेड़ों के नीचे बैठ कर या पहाड़ों की कन्दराओं में बैठ कर व्रत उपवास आदि करके या कन्द मूल फल आदि खाकर रहते थे और वहीं प्रवचन करते थे या योग इत्यादि के बारे में शिक्षा दिया करते थे। कभी भी उन्होंने इस तरह की बात नहीं की होगी जिसका कि उदाहरण धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है।

15 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक नये दर्शन की बात है—आप इस तरह से देखिए—हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई पूछते हैं कि देश में महंगाई क्यों बढ़ी, बेकारी क्यों बढ़ी, बेरोजगारी क्यों बढ़ी, तब सीधा सवाल यह है कि आज माडर्न दर्शन, जिसको लोग योग कहते हैं, के जरिए देश की जनता को शिक्षित करना चाहते हैं—सबसे बड़ा कारण महंगाई का यही चीज है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर यह ब्रह्मचारी ही नहीं और भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो अपने को योग का माहिर बता कर न केवल हिन्दुस्तान, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर अमरीका और दूसरे देशों में जाकर योग के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान का नाम बदनाम कर रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग योग में विश्वास करते हैं, इसलिए यह जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, यह पास तो होना ही चाहिए, लेकिन इसके

साथ-साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि जो योगाश्रम हम लेने का जा रहे हैं—चाहे दिल्ली में हो या जम्मू में हो, आपने कहा है कि आप वहाँ आयुर्वेद और दूसरी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के केन्द्र खोलने जा रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनको न खोल कर आप वहाँ अनाथ बच्चों को लाकर रखें, जिनके मां-बाप नहीं हैं, जिनके पास छत नहीं है, जिन के पास चारपाई नहीं है, उनकी शिक्षा-दीक्षा की व्यवस्था करें।

श्रीमन्, जिस समय चुनाव हो रहे थे, उस समय जनता हम से सवाल पूछती थी—क्या आप चुन कर जाने के बाद इस ब्रह्मचारी, यशपाल कपूर, संजय गांधी, बंसीलाल जैसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे और हमने जनता से कहा था कि आप विश्वास रखिये, उनके खिलाफ अवश्य कार्यवाही की जायेगी, जिन्होंने देश के नौजवानों की गलत रास्ते पर डालने का काम किया है। हम सब आपके इस बिल को सपोर्ट करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ प्रासीक्यूशन की कार्यवाही कीजिये, उनको जेल भेजिये और वे आश्रम जो चाहे ब्रह्मचारी के हों या चन्द्र स्वामी के हों, उनमें अनाथ बच्चों के रखे जाने की व्यवस्था कीजिये, उनकी शिक्षा-दीक्षा की व्यवस्था कीजिये, तभी हम जनता पार्टी की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I wish I were better equipped today because I had raised the matter on the floor of the House years ago and brought so many skeletons out of the cupboard of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In the late sixties, the centre of evils started. Being a very close associate and friend of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the pious lady of the country, Dharendra Brahmachari was supposed to have gone to her every morning to teach Yoga. I do not know about the evening programmes. The land and building were given to him for nothing. The land measured more than an acre; I know because it was next door to me. Poor

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

upper division clerks and section officers living there were thrown out so that the land could be handed over to Dharendra Brahmachari. I remember at that time Shri Jagannatha Rao was the Housing Minister. I have seen in his own office room how this man, Dharendra Brahmachari, was bullying him and forcing him to part with the land for a song. Then came the question of giving grants. The gentleman who was Health Minister at that time—later on he became Governor down South—told me, "what can I do? The *hukum* is coming from the top. The lady is saying whatever the man asks, you must give him!" Recurring grants started pouring in. The Education Ministry could not be spared, because Mrs. Indira Gandhi does not believe in a single-pronged attack. She believes in multi-pronged activities. All the ministries were advised, "If Dharendra Brahmachari approaches you for money or help, before you reject it, you take my permission." Therefore, he reaped a rich harvest. He was allowed to go to the international exhibition. I remember that foreign exchange was granted not only for him but also for two young ladies who accompanied him to display the Indian beauty in the international exhibition in Japan. Money including foreign exchange was obtained from the Indian Exchequer for that.

Now, coming to the 1971 incident, in 1971 Shri Sanjay Gandhi had beaten the *Statesman* photographer within the compound who was taking a photograph of the Congress jeeps which were brought from the Defence Ministry by cheating the exchequer for a song and which were repaired and painted by Sanjay Gandhi, the great mechanic who has overnight turned out to be a motor car designer, who does not understand the basic theory of statics and dynamics—I can assure you about that. The *Statesman* photographer's fault was that he was taking a photograph to show that a

public institution getting Government grants in aid was being used for political purposes, that they had brought in about 50 or 100 jeeps for elections in 1971 and he was conducting repair. He was taking a photograph in public interest. He was beaten up, his camera was snatched away and nothing happened because he happened to be the son of so and so and grandson of so and so, so he could not be touched. Sir, this is Dharendra Brahmachari. The hon. Minister may kindly tell us whether it is not a fact that this great Dharendra Brahmachari was caught in Palam carrying Rs. two lakhs in cash and an unlicensed revolver, if I am right. If so, what was done to him? How is it that he escaped the provisions of the Indian Arms Act? And did he account for the money? I know that Mrs. Gandhi was sending Rs. two lakhs to a particular State for purchasing M.L.As. That I know. But at least the man who was found with that money should be asked to explain from where did he get the money? Sir, I only ask my friend, Mr. Raj Narain—we have sailed in the same boat, maybe he has a green scarf over his head and I have a red bush shirt. Mr. Deputy Speaker, we sailed in the same boat. We had the same tornado. Therefore, let us not hesitate when we want to annihilate something, namely, corruption, malpractices and misuse of office. Do not stop. It should be a full-size cut. Take this over for good. Why stop at five years? Take it over for good and put an end to this vandalism and the thieves on the roads who have been nestling around the whole country and ruining the country for and on behalf of Indira Gandhi.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पूजिया) :
माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और मुझ से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने जिन तथ्यों का उद्घाटन किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वे गम्भीर अज्ञियोग हैं जो कि श्री धोरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी पर लगाए गए हैं।

जहाँ तक विश्वायतन आश्रम का सवाल है, उस आश्रम से थोड़ा सा मेरा सम्बन्ध भी रहा है क्योंकि मैं वहाँ पर स्वास्थ्य लाभ के ख्याल से गया था। वहाँ के कर्मचारियों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के बाद जो मालूमात हुई हैं और उन कर्मचारियों द्वारा जो तथ्यों का उद्घाटन हुआ है, उस के लिए वास्तव में माननीय मंत्री महोदय को एक कमीशन बहाल करना चाहिये। इस विषयक को ला कर मंत्री महोदय ने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है लेकिन अगर एक कमीशन इसकी जांच के लिए बन जाता है, तो जितनी बातें यहाँ पर कही जा रही हैं, उससे अधिक बातें प्रकाश में आएंगी और मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी के हाथों में हथकड़ी लगने के अलावा और कोई बात न होगी। श्री यशपाल कपूर, श्री संजय गांधी और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का सम्बन्ध इस आश्रम से रहा है और इसमें भी एक राज की बात है और वह यह है कि पोशीदा तौर पर राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए, अपने परिवार के राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए इस संस्था की स्थापना हुई है। इस संस्था के श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के सम्पर्क में आए, तो उन्होंने उनको योग का अभ्यास कराने का बीड़ा उठाया था और जब श्री यशपाल कपूर उन के सम्पर्क में आए, तो धीरे धीरे उनके परिवार से उन का सम्पर्क बढ़ता गया और फिर एक साजिश, एक षडयंत्र रचा गया कि एक संस्था खोली जाए। इस तरह से राजनीतिक स्वार्थों को पूरा करने के लिए एक गिरोह तैयार किया गया और इस गिरोह के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान पर शासन करने के लिए, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी शासन में आई और प्रधान मंत्री बनी। इस तरह से उनके प्रधान मंत्री बनने में भी इस संस्था का बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहा है। इस संस्था के अन्दर जो कर्मचारी हैं, उन पर ऐसे ऐसे अत्याचार किए

गये हैं कि वे अवर्णनीय और अकथनीय हैं। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी अभियोग लगाए गए हैं उन के लिए एक कमीशन बहाल हो और उस कमीशन के माध्यम से सारी बातों को प्रकाश में लाया जाए।

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस संस्था को पांच वर्ष के लिए अपने अधिकार में लेने का जो बिल मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है, वह एक अच्छा कदम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक योगिक क्रियाओं का सवाल है, योग एक बहुत प्राचीन दर्शन है। योगशास्त्र भारतीय समाज के स्वास्थ्य लाभ के लिए, समाज के संतुलित विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज है। इसको हल्के-फुल्के ढंग से लेकर ही छोड़ नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। बल्कि जिस तरह से एलोपैथी और आयुर्वेदिक संस्थाओं को देश के पैमाने पर लागू करना चाहते हैं, उनका पसार करना चाहते हैं, जन जीवन में उतारना चाहते हैं, उनमें अनुसंधान करना चाहते हैं इस योग को भी आप अपने हाथ में ले लें और इसे स्थायी रूप दें। भारतवर्ष की जनता बहुत गरीब है। बीमार पड़ने पर वह एक गोली भी नहीं खरीद सकती है, मेडिकल एंड का किसी भी तरह की दवाओं का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर पाती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि योगिक क्रियाओं के जरिए से हम हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों जनता और निस्सहाय लोगों को सहायता पहुँचा सकते हैं। हमें इस रूप में इस योग विद्या को ग्रहण करना चाहिए और अपनाना चाहिए।

योग के केन्द्र दिल्ली में ही नहीं, सैकड़ों जगहों पर चल रहे हैं जिनका किसी से कोई सम्पर्क नहीं है। लोनों में एक योगिक संस्थान चल रहा है और दूसरी जगह पर भी चल रहे हैं। इसके साथ साथ प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र भी चल रहे हैं। इन सभी योगिक संस्थाओं को, केन्द्रों को एक ऐसे कमीशन

[श्री लखन लाल कपुर]

द्वारा संचालित किए जाने की ज़रूरत है जिससे इनका आपस में समन्वय हो सके और देश के पैमाने पर इनको इकट्ठे करके इनका विकास हो सके, इनको आगे बढ़ाया जा सके। इसके साथ साथ योग पद्धति को आप गांव गांव तक ले जाएं और प्रखण्ड स्तर तक पंचायत तर तक यदि आप इसको पहुंचा सकें तो इसमें आपका व्यय भी कम होगा और कम व्यय में गरीब से गरीब लोगों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा। जैसा आपने बहुत सी बीमारियों का जिक्र किया—अस्थमा, दमा, लकवा, डायबिटीज, बीमारियों से हजारों नहीं, लाखों की तादाद में लोग पीड़ित हैं, उनको इससे लाभ पहुंचेगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस संस्था को सरकार स्थायी रूप से अपने हाथ में ले और इसके ऊपर खर्च करने की व्यवस्था करे, प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करे और पूरे देश के पैमाने पर इसको चलाने की व्यवस्था करे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI in the chair]

श्री ओम प्रकाशत्यागी (बहराइच) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन और स्वागत करता हूं। इसको बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहिए था। इसको आने में देरी हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी के दोनों पहलुओं को बहुत दिनों से जानता हूं। उनका वह पहलू भी मेरे सामने है जब वे एक पवित्र योगी के रूप में कार्य करते थे। दुर्भाग्यवश वह जरूप भी उनका मेरे सामने है जब वे कुछ राजनीतिज्ञों और प्रभावशाली लोगों के सम्पर्क में आये और उनका जीवन और आचरण सर्वथा बदल गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले वे बिहार और कलकत्ता के क्षेत्र में कार्य करते थे। वहां के कुछ प्रमुख लोगों ने, कुछ प्रभावशाली लोगों ने उनका सम्पर्क नेहरू परिवार के साथ करा दिया। उनके सम्पर्क में आने पर उन्हें जन्तूर मत्तार रोड पर अपना योगाश्रम चलाने के लिए, स्कूल चलाने के लिए एक बंगला दिया गया। नेहरू परिवार के प्रभाव से उन्हें शिक्षा मंत्रालय से बीस हजार रुपए का अनुदान भी मिला। उनके साथ यहाँ उनके एक बड़े साथी भी रहते थे। वे बड़े ही त्यागी और तपस्वी बोगी थे। जब उन्होंने इन्हें पथभ्रष्ट होते देखा तो वे उनका साथ छोड़ गए। धीरेन्द्र जी पथभ्रष्ट हो कर ही इस स्कूल को चलाते रहे बीस हजार रुपए का इन्हें जो अनुदान दिया गया, उनका हिसाब तो क्या ये जंतर मंतर रोड के बंगले का किराया भी नहीं दे सके सरकार ने उस बंगले से इनका सामान निकाल कर बाहर फेंक दिया और ये ठिकेंस कालोनी में जाकर रहने लगे उसके बाद उन्हें गुरुद्वारा रोड पर गुरुद्वारा बंगला साहब के पास जमीन मिलने वाली थी लेकिन सिखों के एजीटेशन के कारण इन्हें वहां जमीन नहीं दी जा सकी और बाद में इन्हें गोल डाकखाने के पास झणोक रोड पर जगह दी गयी। उस समय वह चूकि रेजिडेंशियल एरिया था इसलिए हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से विरोध हुआ। लेकिन ऊपर से आवेदन था अतः इनको जगह दी गई और केवल 1.25 लाख में दी गई जो लाखों रुपए की जमीन थी। लेकिन उद्देश्य अच्छा था, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। जिन दृष्टिकोण से योगाश्रम स्थापित किया गया उस समय अगर चक्री में जमीन दी जाती तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होती। लेकिन उस भूमि का प्रयोग क्या हुआ.....

सभापति महोदय त्यागी जी, जरा संक्षेप में बोलिये क्योंकि मंत्री जी को 15 मिनट बोलना है :

श्री श्री अग्रज त्यागी : उस के बाद रिसर्च इन इंडिया मेडिसिन और होम्योपैथी बीच में आ गई और उसने सहायता देनी शुरू की । पहले यह विश्वायतन योगाश्रम था उसके साथ ही अनुसंधान योगाश्रम के नाम से एक रजिस्टर्ड बोर्ड स्थापित हो गई और दोनों संस्थानों के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी बन गये । पच्चीस बार इन को 11 लाख रु० की सहायता मिली फिर धीरे धीरे बढ़ कर 42 लाख रु० की सहायता इनको मिली, और उस सहायता का किस रूप में प्रयोग हुआ, कैसे नहीं हुआ प्रतिवर्ष अगर इसकी जांच होती तो यह किन देखने को न मिलता । परन्तु ऐसा नहीं हुआ । किस किस समय कितनी सहायता मिली यह मैं समयाभाव से नहीं बतलाता । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि योगाश्रम की गतिविधियाँ अपने पथ से भ्रष्ट हुईं । जो इनका ध्येय था प्रारम्भ में अच्छी रिसर्च भी चल रही थी, लोग योग सीखते थे । लेकिन बीच में इनका सम्पर्क किस से कैसे हुआ वह कहना नहीं चाहता । सम्पर्क होने के पश्चात् यह पथ भ्रष्ट हुआ और 1971 के चुनाव में यह योगाश्रम राजनीतिक अड्डा बना और यहां जीवें, खड़ी होने लगीं । संजय गांधी मित्र बने और दोनों ने मिल कर हवाई जहाज की ट्रेनिंग सीखी और उस के पश्चात् हवाई जहाज भी अमरीका से आया और एक कम्पनी की ओर से गिफ्ट के रूप में दिया गया । लेकिन यह गिफ्ट नहीं थी, बाकायदा परचेज किया गया । उस में विदेशी मुद्रा का घोटाला है, और सिविल एवियेशन मिनिस्ट्री की सिफारिश पर कोमर्स

मिनिस्ट्री ने उन को कस्टम ड्यूटी से मुक्त किया ।

इसी प्रकार दिल्ली प्रशासन से सांड उधार लिया गया और यह शर्त थी कि सांड को बिना प्रशासन की अनुमति के कहीं और गिफ्ट नहीं किया जायगा । लेकिन उस का भी उल्लंघन हुआ । दिल्ली प्रशासन का कहना है कि हम इसलिए चुप थे कि हाई कमान्ड और संजय गांधी के साथ इन की मित्रता है इसलिए छेड़खानी नहीं की ।

जो हवाई जहाज आया कहने के लिए तो यह था कि योग में सहायता करने के लिए, विदेशी विद्यार्थियों को पहुंचाने के लिए इस का उपयोग होगा । लेकिन इस जहाज का प्रयोग संजय गांधी भी करते रहे और राजनीति में भी इस का प्रयोग हुआ और स्वयं धीरेन्द्र जी जो कि योग का शिक्षण देने के लिए आये थे, हवाई जहाज को ले कर चुनाव में अमेठी भागते रहे । इस प्रकार हवाई जहाज का दुरुपयोग होता रहा । 23 अप्रैल को "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के अनुसार धीरेन्द्र जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि संजय गांधी ने जो मेरे हवाई जहाज का इस्तेमाल किया है उस का 20,000 रु० किराया उन के ज़िम्मे है । इतना ही नहीं जो विदेशी विद्यार्थी आते थे उन को भी हवाई जहाज में ले जाते थे और वहां भी उन से किराया वसूल किया गया । हवाई जहाज पर कस्टम इसलिए माफ़ की गई क्योंकि योग को सहायता के लिए था । लेकिन उस का इस्तेमाल किराये के रूप में और चुनाव के लिए किया गया ।

सभापति जी, 3 मई, 1977 को जो जांच हुई कटरा आश्रम की जम्मू में वहां आपत्तिजनक चीजें मिलीं, अस्त्र

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

शस्त्र मिले। योग से इनका क्या सम्बन्ध था ?

सभापति महोदय : त्यागी जी, अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस आश्रम में केवल इतनी धांधलियाँ ही ही हुई, बल्कि भारतवर्ष में जो भी माने हुए, पहुँचे हुए योगी आये, उनकी उपेक्षा हुई। उन को सरकार की तरफ से एक पैसा भी नहीं मिला बल्कि टेलीविजन और रेडियो पर श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी और उनकी शिष्याओं के प्रदर्शन ही आते रहे। हमने उस समय हेल्थ मिनिस्टर से शिकायत की कि इस योगाश्रम के साथ दूसरे योग विशेषज्ञों को भी मौका दे, लेकिन उनकी उपेक्षा की गई और इनको बढ़ावा दिया गया। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस योग केन्द्र का जिस पर इतनी धन राशि लगी है अब सुन्दर और सही ढंग से उपयोग होगा।

ब्रह्मचारी ने अपने आचरण से केवल पैसे का ही दुरुपयोग नहीं किया बल्कि इस योगाश्रम को बदनाम भी किया है। संसार में योग का आदर हो रहा है, विदेशों में योगाश्रम खुल रहे हैं लेकिन धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी ने अपने आचरण से जो कुप्रहार इस पर किया है, उसका कोई मुकाबला नहीं है। आपने इसे अपने अधिकार में लिया है, इसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि योग के जो माहिर लोग हैं, उनको यहां रखकर इस केन्द्र को चालू रखने की आप कृपा करें।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राजनारायण) मैं इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, क्योंकि विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने और सरकारी पक्ष के लोगों ने सब ने इसका समर्थन किया है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष को सुनने के बाद

अब किसी के मस्तिष्क में तनिक भी कहीं संदेह नहीं रह गया होगा कि हमारा कदम कितना सामयिक और कितना उचित था।

मैं अपने मित्र सी०पी०आई० के जो बोले हैं, उनको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

It is never too late to mend.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Better late than never.

श्री राजनारायण अगर दिन भर का भूला, भटका शाम को घर आ जाये तो ठीक है। मगर इतनी दूर तक वह न रहे, आगे भी आ जाये तो अच्छा है।

इतना जरूर है कि जो बात उन्होंने इस समय हमारे समर्थन में कही, उसके लिये तो स्वागत है, मगर धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी की नाजायज गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने में जो सत्ता सहायक थी, उसके साथ रहकर देश का कितना अपकार इन्होंने किया है इसका उन्हें ध्यान करना चाहिये। ताकि भविष्य में उस तरह की गलतियों की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

कुछ बातों पर मेरे मित्र श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने रोशनी डाली है, वह इस विषय के जानकार हैं। सचमुच में इस विषय को उन्होंने इस सदन में उठाया था, मगर उस समय जैसी सरकार थी, जिसने ब्रह्मचारी को पैदा किया था, उससे उनको ऐसी आशा नहीं करनी चाहिये थी, और हुआ भी वही।

सबसे बड़ी आश्चर्य की बात, यहां माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम भी होगी कि जब धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी ने जमीन लेनी चाही तो उस समय यह विभाग जमीन लेने देने का श्री जगन्नाथ राव के हाथ में था।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव (बराहमपुर) मैंने नहीं किया।

श्री राजनारायण : यह विभाग इनके हाथ में था। मगर यह बात सही है, मैं इस बात के लिये श्री जगन्नाथ राव की तारीफ करूंगा कि इन्होंने बहुत ही दृढ़ता के साथ कहा कि मैं यह गलत काम नहीं कर सकता। उन्होंने कहा कि यह जमीन शहर के बीच में है, यह बात मास्टर प्लान के खिलाफ है, इस लिए मैं उन को नहीं दे सकता हूं। इस के बाद रात में एकाएक श्री जगन्नाथ राव के पास संदेश आ गया कि अब यह विभाग उन के पास नहीं रहेगा, अब यह विभाग श्री के० के० शाह के पास जायेगा। भोजपुरी में कहावत है, "जाको पिया माने वही सुहागिन नामा" श्री के० के० शाह ने यह जमीन दे दी।

मैंने पहले भाषण में हवाई जहाज वाला मामला छोड़ दिया था, क्योंकि मैं प्रश्नों के समय इस के बारे में कह चुका था। वह बात भी बिल्कुल सही है। जहाज में जो पेट्रोल भरा गया, उस का सारा पैसा योगाश्रम के फंड से दिया गया। जहाज कहां से उन्होंने लिया? कहते हैं कि हमें डोनेट हुआ है। किस ने बिया क्यों किया, क्या परपज है, कस्टम ड्यूटी का क्या हुआ, इन सब बातों का कोई पता नहीं है। यह तो बिल्कुल फ्राड है।

कई माननीय सदस्य सी० बी० आई० की एनक्वायरी की बात कहते हैं। इस बारे में जो होगा, सो होगा, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य सी० बी० आई० पर बहुत जोर न दिया करें। मेरी अपनी निजी जानकारी है कि सी० बी० आई० कभी कभी अर्थ का अनर्थ कर देता है। जैसे मेरे पास ललित नारायण मिश्र के केस की फाइल है। अब उस के बारे में सी० बी० आई० की एनक्वायरी हो रही है—बिल्कुल गलत, झूठी और बेसलैस। मैं यह साबित करने के लिए तैयार हूं।

इस बारे में स्थानीय पुलिस जांच कर रही थी। दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर के जेल में रखा गया। जेलर मुसलमान था

जेल में उन दोनों का लेन-देन का झगड़ा हुआ। खुफिया को पता चल गया। उन्होंने जेलर को अपने साथ मिला कर वहां पर टेप रिकार्डर रख दिया और सब बातें टेप पर आ गई। टेप पर बड़े बड़े लोगों का नाम आया और पता चला कि यह प्लान ऊपर से चला है। जब यह खबर दिल्ली आई, तो कहा गया कि लोकल एनक्वायरी बन्द कर दी जाये, सी० बी० आई० की एनक्वायरी हो। तब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने सी० बी० आई० की एनक्वायरी नियुक्त कराई। इस लिए हर मामले में सी० बी० आई० की बात मुझे पसन्द नहीं है। सी० बी० आई० कोई खुदा नहीं है। वह जो कहेगा, सही कहेगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि इस अवसर पर घर मंत्री भी यहां पर उपस्थित हो गये हैं।

मुझे खुशी है कि यह सारा मामला हाउस के सामने आ गया है। आडिट रिपोर्ट यहां आ गई है। धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी किस तरह हवाई जहाज ले आये, किस तरह उन्हें जमीन दी गई, किस तरह जमीन न देने के कारण श्री जगन्नाथ राव को मंत्री पद से रातों-रात हटा दिया गया और वह विभाग श्री के० के० शाह को दे दिया गया, उन्होंने किस तरह यह जमीन दे दी, किस तरह सारे फंड्स का मिसयज किया गया, किस तरह से योग के नाम पर भोगवाद को चलाया गया, ये सब बातें यहां पर आ गई हैं। अब मुझे ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर)
इसको योगाश्रम न कह कर भोगाश्रम कहिये।

श्री राजनारायण : सी० पी० आई० के मित्र मेरे मित्र ने विजया बैंक की बात कही है। मैं घर मंत्री के सामने अपने मित्र को यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि भ्रष्टाचार का, गबन का, सरकारी धन के दुरुपयोग का जो भी, जब भी जहां भी मामला उठेगा, उस के बारे में हमारी सरकार तनिक भी ढिलाई नहीं करेगी।

[श्री राज नारायण]

15.39 hrs.

घोर सख्ती, के साथ, तजी के साथघोर समय के साथ उचित कदम उठायेगो। जनता पार्टी की सरकार की भुजा लम्बी है उस लम्बी भुजा की मुट्ठी कसी है। यह मत समझेंगे यह हाथी की तरह लंबा घोंघों है। यह शर की तरह कसी है। इसलिए शेर की तरह कसी हुई मुट्ठी के साथ जितने भ्रष्ट लोग हैं उन भ्रष्ट लोगों को अपनी मुट्ठी से बाहर जाने नहीं देगी। इस बात को मैं पूरी तरह से एण्योर करता हूं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : बताइए न इसका क्या भ्रष्टाचार है या तो गृह मंत्री जी के पाम पहुंचा दीजिए।

श्री राज नारायण : सारी फाइल और सारी जो इस पर आज डिबेट हुई है यह सब लेकर घर मंत्री जी की सेवा में कल उपस्थित कर दूंगा और घर मंत्री जी से कह दूंगा कि इस की पूरी की पूरी जिम्मेदारी में उचित एन्क्वायरी हो सके उस ढंग में एन्क्वायरी कराएं। क्योंकि समय साढ़े तीन बजे तक का ही है, इसलिए मैं इतना ही कह कर सभी सदस्यों को बघाई देता हूं। इसमें कोई ज्यादा कहन का है नहीं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप सोमवार को ले लीजिएगा।

श्री राजनाराय : अच्छा, ठीक है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. I have to correct one impression. We are meeting tomorrow. So, the hon. Minister is requested to resume his speech tomorrow.

RESOLUTION RE: PROBE INTO ATROCITIES COMMITTED DURING INTERNAL EMERGENCY—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now start the non-official business. We take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu may resume his unfinished speech. But before I call him to resume his speech, we have to fix the time for this Resolution. Shall we fix 2 hours? 5 minutes have already been taken on this Resolution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond-Harbour): Sir, I have already conveyed to the Deputy-Speaker that, I am afraid, I may not be able to contain myself within that time. But I am also mindful of the fact that Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath's Resolution is equally important. We must allow him to move his Resolution today. We will try to adjust that way.

Since I spoke last, many things have happened. The Home Minister and the Central Government have taken certain specific steps. We welcome and appreciate such steps. We also congratulate the Home Minister and the Government for holding Assembly elections which have been very correctly held at an appropriate time. But some public opinion with regard to the inquiries and the commissions has been placed on record, that is, about the delay and the redtape part of it. I know, soon after the formation of the Government, I was convinced by the hon. Home Minister that he was indeed very anxious to hurry up the matter. What is it that has stood in the way? Is it the bureaucracy the redtape or what else? What has stood in the way that from 25th March till today—it is almost touching 25th June—three months have already elapsed?

In this case, any delay is dangerous because information and documents are being destroyed; the evidences are being tampered with; the documents have been shifted and all that. The people have become impatient. It has to be expedited as best as possible. Let us take the J. C. Shah Commission's terms of reference. It says, "the political authorities, public servants, their friends and their relatives, etc." Then, it also says, "provided that the inquiry shall be in regard to acts of such abuse of authority, misuse of powers, excesses, mal-practices, etc. alleged to have been committed by public servants and provided further that the inquiry shall also cover the conduct of other individuals."

Will the hon. Minister kindly clarify this? I want this to go on record and I want, when the hon. Minister replies, him to clarify as to whether the misdeeds of Ministers and other political leaders or, for that matter, anybody are covered by this Inquiry Commission.

The terms of reference of the Mathur Commission say, "There was any abuse of power or position or contravention of law or normal official pressure procedure with the connivance of any person on authority or other person neglected, etc." Now, here my question is does it cover Sanjay as an individual? Does he do that? According to my information, individually, for his gain and for the gain of his mother, he entered into a business deal using his mother's position with her help and support and connivance and where Maruti is not involved

I will give you one example. He had been connected with the organisation which had been supplying labour to the United Arab Emirates. This man had collected about Rs. 75 lakh from Indian labourers who went their for higher wages. Now, they are in a pathetic condition. I have got letters

from such areas. He also got a contract for earth filling by Rehabilitation Trilokpuri Rehala Colonies. Then he had manipulated in the earth work for measurement. Here Maruti is not involved, but he is taking full advantage of his mother's official position and making money by himself. Does the enquiry cover all these misdeeds?

Fortunately, the people of this country had thrown Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her family, lock, stock barrel, into Indian ocean. But the worst of all deals that would have come through is that he would have jeopardised the Indian nationals' security and at the same time would have taken hundreds of crores of rupees in foreign exchange. What is that deal? The deal was for the purchase of two squadrons of Indian Airforce aircrafts. These were needed after the Bangladesh operation. The Defence Department felt the need for such aircrafts for deep penetration operation. There were three quotations. To my information, one came from France (Mirage), second from Britain (Jaguar) and the third from Sweden (Viggen). Now Viggen American engine proved to be an expensive variety. Nedos are very urgent. They said that they wanted them for deep penetration squadron, as early as possible. Viggen were considered unsuitable by the Indian Airforce basically. Here the next question is that national security is involved.

I am told, I am subject to correction, that the estimated total and final cost was around Rs. 400 crore in foreign exchange. If this election had not thrown out the cheats of the exchequer of the country, the man would have robbed of Rs. 23 crore as commission in foreign exchange. Besides that the Viggen were proved to be unsuitable and defective and the Viggen aircraft had been grounded in most parts of the world because it developed spurring of the wings at certain height and altitude and it was totally unsuitable for deep penetration purposes for the Airforce.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

But the Prince of Wales, the Almighty of the Indian empire of Indira Gandhi, he was to have a commission at least of 5 per cent. Of course, he did not grease his palm; he did not touch it. He had taken advance—I gather it is between one crore and a half. It was from the Swedish people with the promise that she would obtain an order. Therefore, he started pressurising the Indian Airforce and got a clearance chit from the Indian Airforce. The coined words used were very interesting. They are "suitable for limited profile." Therefore, the Indian tax-payers should buy at Rs. 400 crore two squadron aircrafts which will not serve the purpose. Therefore, they required another two squadrons for themselves.

A very knowledgeable foreigner told me that for any business even one was wise enough, he would contact Sanjay the only man who was capable of delivering the goods for almost all big sales and purchases, particularly involving foreigners and big money. He had a finger on the pie. Well, Sir, you would not find, these in the Maruti inquiry: You would not find these in the Maruti's books of accounts. What about the United States Senate Sub-Committee's report—Frank Church's report? Senator Church's report has revealed the money paid to the Indian prince on account of purchase of Boeing. I have been writing frantically, but I have not been able to obtain a copy. I have to get somebody there to get a copy. How much was that? I know, the previous instalment was Rs. 50 lakhs handed over by the then Civil Aviation Minister to the Treasurer of the then ruling Party. But this is another deal. How much did they get?

Then I come to the wide-bodied air-buses. I know the lobby. Mrs. Jahanara Jaipal Singh, the former Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism, was running. What is the cut there for this 100-crore project? Already the air-buses have started

developing defects. Where is Mr. Kaushik? He should tell us how good are these air-buses. How much was the commission there? International deals do not take place for anything less than two per cent; it could be between 2 and 50 per cent. In the Demag crane purchase, Sanjay made,—I have shown by calculation—by mark-up process, Rs. 60 lakhs of foreign exchange. I can take a bet on that.

What is happening to this—sale of sugar? They sent an STC official, of all places, to Milan in Italy, of course, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's son's in-laws are supposed to be there. In the process, along with them, Mr. Vinod Parekh, the STC Chairman, made a bucketful of money. Where is he? Are these going to be covered by the inquiry?

We would also like to have details about the business dealings, contacts and contracts with the Italian company ENI. Many business deals have been done at individual level. Crores are involved. About Sanjay's dishonesty with mother's help, we know. What about the Safdarjang fly-over scandal? Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta is a man from Delhi. He knows how Dewan Lal Chopra, because he demanded his dues for building, the Maruti factory, was treated. Dewan Lal Chopra told him, "I am going to the court of law if you do not pay my dues." He had built the Maruti factory. Where the Defence order was that not a wall beyond six feet could be raised, a 60-ft. factory belonging to the Prime Minister's son was allowed to be raised. The Defence prohibitory order was buried in the well. There are lots of wells in that area. So, Dewan Lal Chopra was humiliated; his family was humiliated beyond description; they were arrested, taken to police custody and what not. Later on, it was found that he did not really deserve this.

What happened to this most scandalous and heinous case, Miss Zagota's case? I am old enough to have a

daughter of her age. If I were to give the fullest description to the House. I am quite sure, Chaudhuri Saheb would leave this House in grief. Oh, how that little girl was penalised for the mischief committed by this boy! I am referring to Miss Zagota's case. Two of her brothers, I am told, were put behind the bars. Some old obsolete, navy maps were planted in their houses; a raid was conducted, they were caught under the Official Secrets Act and they were put behind the bars. I hear that the old man has gone naughty, almost insane. What happened to that little girl aged 22? What is the story behind gate crashing at night? Why were four security men suspended and then taken back? It is because they said, 'Mother, I have seen her coming for the last a year and a half; you did not tell us to stop her from coming in; and today you suspend us because we allowed her to come'. Let there be an inquiry because this is one of the worst crimes against humanity. I cannot give all the description because it is in bad taste. What about Sanjay Gandhi? Why did he set fire to different Government offices in Madras, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and many places? What did he want? He wanted to get the elections postponed. So he set fire to Government offices in various places to prove to the people of the country that subversion was taking place and so elections could not be held. This also must be covered by the Enquiry.

Incidentally, I go a little off the track, namely about Col. Anand. That really foxes me. I have some information but of course I am subject to correction. The Hon. Minister is here: he is a mature administrator and he can take the House into confidence as to who killed him. I have strong reasons to say that he has been killed by a foreign Intelligence agency, may be the CIA. He was a double agent; he was working under the law with the Border Security

Force and also in the Cabinet Secretariat and, being a Signalling officer, he had been organising the signalling arrangement of the internal communication radar system along with another, Mr. Aggarwal, an old Chief. They jointly did it. Therefore, he was very nervous when the election results came. He thought he lost his god-fathers and lost the balance of his head. In the meantime, somebody made him kick the bucket—they sent him upstairs. An enquiry should be conducted about this. We must know what happened.

One important thing is also noticeable. In the case of Justice Jagmohan Reddy's Commission, names like Nagarwala, Malhotra and Kashyap have been specifically and repeatedly mentioned. Also, in the case of the enquiry against Bansilal, his name has been clearly described. But when we come to the J. C. Shah Commission and the Mathur Commission, I would like to know why names like that of Indira Gandhi, the fountain of all corruption and the root of all misdeeds and atrocities and mischief that took place in the country, has not been mentioned specifically. In the other cases, specific names have been given like Nagarwala, Malhotra and Kashyap.

This Kashyap was a young man. When he went to a restaurant to have his lunch, some Intelligence man got inside the car and did all that was necessary. If you understand the hydraulic brake system of a motor-car all that one has to do is to undo one nut and press the brake twice. Not knowing what was done, the poor man got into the car. Four tongas came and rushed at him through the glass; he was hit and he died instantly. Let all this be covered by the enquiries.

Mr. Home Minister, Sir, many more names should have gone specifically into the enquiry. Why is it we don't see names of prominent and eminent people like D. P. Chatto, Pranab

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Mukherjee, Gokhale, Sidhartha Shankar Ray, Rajni Patel etc.? We want their names also to be included. If you have mentioned Malhotra and Kashyap etc., why are you losing sight of these people. (Interruption)

Where is Mr. Sanjay Gandhi's name? Why has his name not been specifically mentioned in the terms of reference. It is very important that his name should be included along with that of his accomplices like Dhawan. I am told that he was really the power behind the engine. Why has he not been brought within the purview of this Commission?

Then there is this N. K. Singh. His I hear, is making money by crores: there was the Japanese iron-ore deal—five dollars below the world-market price and so on. Where is his name? Why are you not proceeding against him? These are the people who reaped the harvest along with Mrs. Gandhi and her family.

Then there is the N. K. Singh. His baggage was searched at the Palam Airport because the INTERPOL had sent a message that so and so was carrying contraband jewels. I can give you the date if you like. I wrote to the then Prime Minister and she could not deny it because I had documents in my hands. Shri N. K. Singh followed Mrs. Gandhi and her party.

Then, what about Vinod Parekh? What is protecting this man. He has made millions through sale of sugar and other things. I still see his sign-board on Pant Marg. He was the righthand man of Bansi Lal. Why should he be allowed to have a peaceful sleep at night. I would earnestly request the Home Minister kindly to amend the terms of reference of the Commission and include these things.

Then comes the conduct of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and at her behest, her son. Take the case of import of ethyl alcohol. Shrimati Indira Gandhi

granted customs exemptions to Imperial Chemical Industries. ICI and Kilachand group are an inter-linked granted custom exemptions of Rs. and Chemicals. Together, they were granted custom exemptions of Rs. 232.19 crores. I have documentary evidence before me to that effect. There is evidence on record of PAC.

I had sent to the present Home Minister a bundle of books in Tihar jail in October, 1975, which would have never reached him; I will send him another set.

The Joint Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in evidence before the PAC stated:

"The review of the position in respect of UP took place in the room of Shri B. N. Tandon..."

Who was he? He was Special Secretary of the Prime Minister. Where did the meeting take place and who were the people present there. It is on record:

"The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals had written to the Prime Minister on 30-5-72 and again on 4-7-72 regarding the difficult situation which was being faced owing to the shortage of molasses..."

It was absolutely bogus. Further:

"In his letter dated 4-7-72, the Minister had requested the Prime Minister to advise the Chief Ministers of the concerned State..."

"The meeting was attended by.... Excise Secretary.... Commissioner, Excise.... Joint Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and.... of the Prime Minister's Secretariat. No agenda for the above meeting was drawn up, nor the minutes drafted for circulation."

The most important is that in the meeting Kilachands were present. With one stroke of pen, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had granted exemption

to the tune of Rs. 232.19 crores sitting in her Secretariat. She was capable of doing that. As we know, nothing is done without the palms being greased. I was told by an important man of the Central Board of Excise and Customs: Sir, you are chopping off our heads for what we were doing; we have to carry out the orders. In return for this concession, a substantial amount to the tune of Rs. 3 crores was paid.

Now, what about the rags scandal? Government has prohibited the import of garments. Duty plus penalty on the confiscated goods works out at about 260 per cent *ad valorem*. They were importing goods, almost new woollen garments as rags. In such cases, impounding of the carriers and vessels is also provided in the law, but nothing was done. Instead, smuggling was encouraged and it increased. What are the figures? In 1970-71—not the election year—the smuggling was for Rs. 59 lakhs worth; in 1971-72, the *garibi hatao* year, it went upto 190 lakhs. From Rs. 59 lakhs to Rs. 190 lakhs. 1972-73—Rs. 254 lakhs. Then the Prime Minister ordered the release of 17000 bales on 23rd March, 1973. What does the report say?

"During evidence it was stated by Member (Customs) Decisions were conveyed to us by the Cabinet Secretariat and which actually had the approval of the Prime Minister."

She says, 'Release the contraband.' 17000 bales. Smugglers are not to be touched. Carriers are not to be impounded. Penalty not to be imposed. Customs duty not to be collected. I charge the country lost a minimum of Rs. 150 crores in internal revenue as well as in foreign exchange. It was loss of income tax, wealth tax and customs duty and there was a

heavy drain of foreign exchange in the black market because the purchases woollen garments are always under-invoiced. Otherwise the STC would not have permitted. In all these things Mrs. Gandhi is deeply involved. Therefore, the inquiry has to take note of these things.

A similar scandal of purchase of milo and other foodgrains from private suppliers in the States. Second-rate stuff, mixed with dhatura seeds. Dhatura seeds—they were known at the point of shipment. No. They are paying the royalty. Why bother about dhatura seeds? Somebody told them that this milo 'we give to the cattle.' The official from here said, 'It is good enough for Indians.' American cattle and the Indian citizens are to be equated. That is the Indira Government.

A parliamentary probe is a must. For what? For other things. These you cover in your official probes. What did they do to the Parliament? This parliament was reduced to a mockery and under absolute control of Mrs Gandhi. Nothing can take place in the precincts of the Parliament which did not have the prior approval of Mrs. Gandhi and her secretariat. It was a deliberate and wanton evasion and distortion of the established parliamentary practices during emergency. Never before the tions were not admitted. Debates were not properly recorded. They were tampered with. I got one Parliamentary Affairs Minister red-handed while tampering with the debates. The Speaker had to listen to the debate and he told the Minister; 'Yes, Mr Raj Bahadur what you have stated is wrong and what Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has stated is correct', and that is on record. Tampering of debates was there. Members' letters were not replied. While in jail, I wanted a *resume* of a certain session of the Lok Sabha. The Reference Section headed by Mr. Kashyap refused to

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supply. I want to know if an officer in the Reference Section of the Lok Sabha is facing an inquiry of receiving money from the Asia Foundation. We want to know. If so, that man cannot remain in Lok Sabha Secretariat. We are a sovereign country and we cannot allow a foreign agency to dabble in our parliamentary matters. Parliamentary institutions were reduced to a nullity and extra-constitutional centres of power took charge of the whole government. Legislature employees were put under MISA. Then, it is a great shame that the emergency was declared by Mrs. Gandhi without telling her Cabinet colleagues. Can you imagine such a thing? It is illegal. I think those who were detained can go to courts of law with damage suits because they were detained under a law of emergency which was illegally declared. There was no emergency. In the meantime the Congress Leaderess and her family of Ministers and Congressmen made hay while the sun shone.

Then the Ministers were prevented from filing even the fig leaf of statement of assets and liabilities. I remember I had a row with her and I had to tell her: "Because it inconveniences you, you are precisely preventing the Ministers from filing their assets and liabilities returns." That was in 1962. That takes me back to 1962 when she received a sable coat from Mr. Khurshchev. The Sable coat at that time, I understand, was valued by a furrier in London at one million dollars because that belonged to a Czar. That is the antique value. It was not a mink. Minks were much cheaper. It was a sable belonging to Czars. When this was taken to furrier in London, he said, "Wherefrom have you got it? I cannot value it. It is a priceless thing. In those days—i.e. in 1962 its worth was \$ 1 million. Its worth is Rs. 2 crores." I would like to wear that sable coat. Mr. Home Minister you have to take charge of these things. You are really not....

16.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): The court also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Sanjay Gandhi's tax concealment? If the Finance Minister does not produce the file, I shall have to take responsibility of producing the file before this House. The Chief Justice of the country who has been helping Mrs. Gandhi day in and day out, I am told, has been served with notice under 147(1) that is, concealment of income. Mrs. Gandhi needed this type of people to come forward to help her.

I come to the relation between the Prime Minister and the President at a later stage. His sudden death reminds us of what happened to Nagarwala. Now-a-days you do not require bombs, revolvers, guns, etc. A simple plastic needle is good enough for the purpose. You need not carry it all the time. You use it and throw it away. There is no need of sterilisation. If there is a doctor friend of mine in this House, he will agree with me, give the patient some coagulatory injection and the man will kick the bucket. Nagarwala had the same fate.

I know Kashyap. He was my neighbour. He was a young man from Haryana. He married a month earlier. Because he opened his mouth in Nagarwala case, so he had to see his end. Rs. 60 lakhs came from Haji Mastan. The money was frequently used.

What happened to Dr. Chugh? He treated late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. When the car of Dr. Chugh was hit from behind by a truck, it did not kill him. When he came out of the car to see how much damage was there, the truck from behind had a 'reverse gear'. It hit the car again and Dr. Chugh was crushed between the two vehicles. I would like to know the truth. His

daughter who was in the car was suffering from concussion of brain for one month. Was she totally senseless? Was a killing petition made before the Court? It is said that when she regained consciousness, she spoke of all these things. Mr. Home Minister, you are the custodian of all these things. Tell the people of this country how these things have happened.

I really do not know how Shrimati Gandhi and her brilliant offspring—a Doon School product—never crossed the door mat.

He is still avoiding arrest. I was made a State Guest. You were made a State Guest. If you and I could be made State Guests, is the boat not yet full enough to sink?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: So that we may not be accused of the method which she employed against us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The basket is full. Misuse of power went to a great extent. I will tell you to what extent. Babuji was touring Punjab. It was thought that he would create trouble. Immediately *hukam* went from the lady through the doctors to immobilise him for a fortnight. There was hardly 17 or 18 days left for election. Order went saying: Tell him that he was suffering from heart trouble. Tiwariji knows it. He is nodding his head. We know each other for a number of years. Babu Jagjivan Ram was to be told like that. Who is the doctor who told him about this? Who did it? It was one Bakshi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health. Where is Mr Raj Narain? But Babuji is a hard and seasoned bird. He said, nothing doing. A second telephone came; a third telephone came, that was at 9 O'clock in the night. But Babuji could not be immobilised. We went on touring the country and he did the electioneering to the extent he did.

What happened to Mrs. Gayatri Devi? I am not pleading for her. Is it not a fact that her late husband, the Maharaja, had created three trusts with Manhattan Bank, another foreign bank and also with the Swiss Bank? Also, is it not a fact that because they were close to the Congress, hobnobbing with the Congress, sharing power with the Congress, that the Reserve Bank readily and promptly gave permission for creation of trust in the foreign bank? Is it not a fact? It is very wrong. Why was the Maharaja given permission for keeping foreign money abroad? But, Sir, law is good for you, it may not be good for me. Here is a glaring case. He was made an ambassador. So, Reserve Bank's permission was readily available. But now Mrs. Gayatri Devi did not like to oblige them politically. So COFEPOSA was applied against her. Then what happened? Mrs. Gayatri Devi was asked to write a letter on certain lines. This was dated January 1, 1976. It is addressed to the Government saying that the petitioner had decided to abandon her political activities and had no objection to give any security or any undertaking which the authority may like to take in this behalf. She was released on parole, in fact, released for good. She was released once she gave an undertaking that 'I will not go for politics'. So the arrest was only to restrict her from dabbling in politics. It has nothing to do with foreign exchange.

Then, what have they done to the Press? It was the biggest casualty in this country. Mr Sanjay Gandhi, under orders of his mother, disconnected electric, telephone and telex lines. He took this first opportunity after the proclamation of emergency in this capital itself. Do we not know that many national dailies could not come out for days together? What was the reason? Is it not an act of crime? You will get many evidence, you will get many witnesses to support what I say.

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Then, Mr. Shukla, the great nero, says: 'We are re-structuring the entire newspaper industry so as to make it accountable to the people'. Oh, what a pious man, and what a pious wish it is! Here what happened? On the 1st of February four news agencies disappeared into one. Nobody was consulted in the matter. And, another great man was immediately installed on the chair.

चौधरी साहब आप तो यू० पी० वाले हैं, आप को मालूम होगा—यूनस साहब को उस कुर्सी पर बैठा दिया गया, क्योंकि नेहरू परिवार के लिये वह इंडिस्पेंसिबिल आदमी थे। उन को समाचार का चेयरमैन बना दिया गया।

Many intelligent people were planted from Information and Broadcasting Ministry down to the block level for cover jobs. The Home Minister understands my language of cover jobs. This was a new invention during Indira regime when an IPS Officer was going as a Deputy Secretary with a big suit. But he is a police officer whose job is reporting in the evening. In the Research and Analysis Wing Shri Ram Nath Kao and Shankaran Nair were there. The General Manager of Samachar appeared in delegation before Prime Minister pledging loyalty. What sort of policemen we are having?

Some of the journalists were forbidden to attend the Opposition Party meetings. The Chief of the *Economic Times* Shri Parim was sent abroad to report about the conduct of Indian people, journalists and to do a glory preaching mission on behalf of Mrs. Gandhi as to how happy the Indians are now under the emergency. Samachar, in fact, was converted at that time into a political P.I.B.; on the 30th January 1977 when your Janata Party launched its first elec-

tion campaign, Samachar took two hours to decide as to how to underplay it. I am now telling you some inside stories. On the 30th January 1977, when you first launched the Janata Party election campaign it took them two hours as to how they could underplay. Shri Jagjivan Ram's first creed was to resign. He resigned. But, after two hours, it was stated that he had defected. Sir, look at the poor service conditions of the employees of the newspapers. They are now suffering. They had one day's strike. Now, the *Indian Express* is locked up—closed down. Government should now come forward to see that they get a fair deal. There is no question about that. How can you avoid this responsibility? As regards repression of journalists, I can give you details. Shri B. M. Sinha, Chief Reporter of the *Indian Express* was first arrested under D.I.R. and then under MISA. The police wanted him to spy on the Indian journalists. He refused; naturally, he became a state guest like me. His mother was dying and so he wanted a little parole but that was not allowed. But, I know of one case of a particular Member of Parliament who was given parole for attending a wedding. But, in this case it was not allowed. Second case is about Shri Birendra Kapoor of the *Indian Express*. In November, 1975, Inter-Parliamentary Union—Commonwealth Parliamentary Union—meeting was taking place and there was a civic reception given to them. Sangharsh Samiti was distributing some leaflets. Shrimati Ambika Soni suddenly took charge of the whole thing and she furiously commanded the police to go and arrest all the boys. Shri Birendra Kapoor was there and he asked her to allow the police to do what they thought best as they could look after themselves very well. Then, immediately an order was given to arrest Shri Birendra Kapoor and so he was arrested. That is how things happened.

Shri Raghavan, former Chief of the PTI was sent to Bhubaneshwar and

Shri Ramachandran, U.N.I. was sent to Ranchi' and Shri Nikhil Chakravarty had to shut down because he was fearless in writing. (*Interruptions*). I must congratulate the journalist who showed courage. We must congratulate the journalists for that. At the same time, we feel sorry for those who had surrendered.

Censor was another fun. They not only gagged the press but they collected cash for Mrs. Gandhi and political certificates. I can give the example of Nargis. She was caught in London for the shop-lifting. That story came. But the censor said that it cannot be published. Soon after Nargis and her husband was gave a certificate justifying the emergency. I do not know about the cash inflow. It must have been also substantial. The famous Goenka of Calcutta was a great friend of Mrs. Gandhi controlling the former British firms. One of them was caught for shop lifting in England. That news was blocked out by the sponsor. It was their job. But, for whom? There are so many cases of entertainments of journalists. There, of course, Mrs. Gandhi was liberal. In 1975-1976 it was Rs. 41,234; it was Rs. 1,06,448 in 1976-77. Press freedom was there. You flourished on wining and dining singing the song of that lady.

Coming to unprecedented repression, atrocities and tortures, in fact, they were much more widespread during the emergency than now, there is a case of Rajan. Not one Rajan's case, there are hundreds of Rajan's cases of tortures to death in India, specially, in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala.

Here is a book by Shri Kuldeep Nayar. I quote:

"Tortures of various types were carried out—stamping on the bare body with heeled 'ammunition' boots; severe beating on the heels of feet; rolling of heavy police lathis over shin bones, with a constable sitting on the lathis; making the victims

crouch for hours in a fixed position; beating on the spine; slapping both ears till the victim lost consciousness; beating with the butt of a rifle; inserting live electric wires in the crevices of the body; stripping and making satyagrahis lie on slabs of ice; burying the skin with cigarettes or wax candles; denying food, water and sleep and making the victims drink his own urine; suspending him in the air with his wrists tied at the back and putting him up as an aeroplane."

Sir, I have a long catalogue of the methods of torture. I have still bigger details in a book called 'Torture'. If you go through this document you will have a sleepless night. There is what is called 'Hyderabad goli'. It means a steel rod pasted with chilly powder and pushed in the body of a man through his rectum. Then there is method of ice-slab treatment; then there is the 'addict' technique—shooting heroin into the victim and then there is the method of iron nails being hammered into the fingernails. Sir, I have a most disturbing picture of female naxalite made nude. An inspector named Rona Guha Neogi posted at the Lal Bazar police station had a special knack with women political suspects. After a few puffs at his cigar he would make the women strip and tell them: "You are married to the naxalite cause and, therefore, possibly will not get married....let me then trace out a garland for you...." His garment would be his lit cigar traced over the shoulders, small of the back and the breasts. So, Sir, how right are the people that they have thrown Mrs. Gandhi out of power?

In Andhra Pradesh alone no less than 274 names have been found out where political prisoners and political workers have been beaten to death in police lock up. These police people always gave a bluff of an encounter. They will always say that there was an encounter and so many deaths took place. In this connection I quote from

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the Economic and Political Weekly
dated 21st May, 1977:

"As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, on a rough count based on government statements and statements made by the accused in various conspiracy cases in courts, it would seem that 77 citizens are claimed to have been killed in 'encounters' in this state alone during the Emergency. There is a widespread apprehension that the 'encounters' are staged, that in fact the citizens have been liquidated in cold blood by the police to terrorise potential dissenters in the state.

The Committee has called upon the Central Government to institute a judicial enquiry under the Commissions of Enquiry Act (1952) into all the deaths that are reported to have taken place during 'encounters' in Andhra Pradesh.

According to the Committee, the Andhra Pradesh government is so heavily involved in the crimes that an enquiry instituted by it cannot be impartial.

Fifth, as it is entirely probable that the police will try to intimidate and even harm those who have given evidences or those who will come to give evidence in future, the Committee has requested the Central Government to ensure the safety of these witnesses. The Committee is supplying the names as well as the statements of witnesses examined thus far to the Union Home Minister.

The Committee believes that it has collected sufficient evidence to warrant a judicial enquiry into all so called 'encounters' in Andhra Pradesh."

Sir, you have a very heavy task ahead of you. Unfortunately, you have taken a portfolio under which the malpractice, the atrocities and the repression has been so severe that you may not be able to fulfil the task—even if you work 20 hours a day—within few

months and years. In West Bengal most of the murders were organised. Mrs. Indira Gandhi said in the Rajya Sabha "fight to the finish". God knows whom did she want to finish. I know that she wanted to finish me. They had taken a group of youngsters in the age group of 12 to 28. What happened to them? Between 17-3-1971 and 29-10-1971, 202 deaths were reported. This is according to Caucutta newspaper controlled by the Congress. Then there was a Central Plan to liquidate the Police opponents. Mr. Ranjit Gupta, Commissioner of Police, then I.G. of West Bengal, with Research and Analysis Wing and Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, created this guerrilla Police, killing Squads. Heavy rewards and promotions were given to them. My party alone lost 1100 lives. We have not got the real figures of the Naxalites. We tried to get it out we could not do so. In Barasat, 12 dead bodies were found. Police killed them. They were picked up from the Otcherlony monument and Shahid Maidan. In the previous night a young boy who managed to slip out came and reported the whole thing.

On 20-11-1970, in Belighata C.I.T. flat about 70 murders were arranged by Mr. Debi Roy, the then Deputy Commissioner Detective Department. He is still a free man. Mr. Ranjit Gupta is still a free man. Why are these people not arrested on charges of murder? This is the Government of the people. Why these people are still allowed to move freely? Again for the second time around 15-2-1971, murder was committed in Beliaghata. There was a mass murder in Baranagar. There were about 150 persons butchered under the command of Mr. Debi Roy. In Diamond Harbour 6 people were murdered. In Shyampur Road area, there were murders. Now the present Deputy Commissioner for Detective Department is Mr. Bibhuty Chakroborty. A person—Rajgopal Mukherjee—was duplicating the ballot papers in my constituency. 220 murders took place in Burdwan. What did the Police find? They found nude

photographs of tribal girls in bundles. Sir, this is the kind of Police we have got. I am sorry to say that. There was a rape in Police lock-up. Miss Nandita Ghosal was raped in Police lock-up. She conceived and they took her to the medical college for aborting her. The doctors refused to give certificate that she conceived prior to her arrest. She had not conceived prior to her arrest. No, Sir, there is another case. Mrs Sipra Roy of Asansol was raped. Mr. Ranjit Gupta of Indian Police used to kill "two birds with one stone". He managed to keep his own Policemen killed by his own trusted henchmen because these Policemen were unwilling to carry out his unlawful orders. They protested against the high-handedness and they wanted the lawful rights to be established. He used to go round to different Police Stations, etc. and tell them that one Policeman was killed and therefore there should be 10 killings and put the blame on the Naxalite or the CPM. He used to go and tell the policemen, incite them, if one Policeman is killed really, he would tell them 10 Policemen were killed. Sir, thus about 2000 murders were committed by him. The Calcutta Police Station which was created in 1939 by the British within Lal Bazar area was shut down and ransacked by the Police. Six of them were picked up for murder at Taratala Road and on way to Budge Budge other Police men were coming from a theatre party and when these people started yelling and shouting, they ran away with their rifles.

The point is that the West Bengal collaborators were under the orders of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. What about Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray? If Mr. Karunakaran could be forced to resign, why can't steps be taken against Mr. Ray? He has of course nothing to resign now; he has been totally rejected by the people of West Bengal this time. Yet we have to take legal cognisance of these things, the acts of crime. There are so many others who collaborated, police officers, Ranjit Gupta, Debi Roy, Bibhuti Chakravarty,

Renu Guha Neogy; they should be arrested at once. An enquiry commission should be set up against them. It is most important. People have been harassed, tortured, repressed. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister, Shri Charan Singh; here is the time for you to take strong arm measures; get those people arrested. Let them prove their innocence before a court of law. Courts are there and they can be acquitted if they are innocent. I do not want to take more time; I conclude by saying that the hon. Home Minister will take note of what I have said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House calls upon the Government to forthwith constitute a high powered Parliamentary body to probe into the alleged misdeeds, malpractices and atrocities committed by Central Government and State Governments, between 25th June, 1975 and 20th March, 1977 when the internal emergency was in force."

The Resolution of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is before the House. We have some amendments, two amendments by Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav. He may move them.

माननीय हुकम देव नारायण यादव जी,
 आप दोनों संशोधन मूव कर रहे हैं ?

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) :
 जी हाँ ।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, मान लिया
 गया कि आप ने मूव किया ।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :
 सभापति जी, माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु के
 संकल्प में मेरे निम्नलिखित दो संशोधन हैं

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

जो मैं आप की अनुमति से प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :—

कि संकल्प में—

“राज्य सरकारों” के बाव “और सरकारी अधिकारियों” अन्तःस्थापित किया जाय। (1)

कि संकल्प के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये—

“जो तीन माह के अन्दर अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश करे और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाये।” (2)

सभापति महोदय, इमरजेंसी के दौरान सरकार और सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा जो ज्यादतियाँ की गईं उन की जांच करने के लिए जो समिति बनाने का प्रस्ताव पेश है उस में मेरे संशोधनों का एक मात्र यही उद्देश्य है कि जो भी आयोग या समिति बने उस को पूर्ण अधिकार भी मिलना चाहिये। अब तक जितने आयोगों के प्रतिवेदन या समितियों के प्रतिवेदन आते रहे उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती रही है। जब तक जांच आयोग को यह अधिकार न दिया जाय कि जो दोषी व्यक्ति हो और जांच के दौरान जिसे दोषी पाया जाय उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की प्रक्रिया भी आयोग प्रारम्भ करे, तब तक कोई लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है। यह नहीं हो कि आयोग की रिपोर्ट आये फिर उस पर सरकार कमेटी बैठाये और सोचे कि दोषी व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही हो। इसलिये मैंने यह संशोधन रखे हैं।

बिहार में जब हम लोगों की संविद सरकार थी तो एक अइयर आयोग बनाया उस के द्वारा जो लोग दोषी पाये गये उनमें से किसी को भी सजा नहीं दी गई। लोग पकड़े गये, जनता के बीच में दोषी पाये गये कि यह सब अपराधी हैं लेकिन किसी को सजा नहीं मिली। इसलिये रिपोर्ट की जो आगे जांच होती है यह खत्म की जानी चाहिये। अब जो जांच आयोग बने उस को पूरा अधिकार

होना चाहिये कि वहीं जांच आयोग दोषी पाये जाने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दे। तब कहीं जा कर ठीक से काम चलेगा।

इमरजेंसी के दौरान जो ज्यादतियाँ हुई हैं उन के बारे में जो भी जांच आयोग बैठे अगर वह पूरे देश में जनता को भ्रामित करे तो अनेक उदाहरण उस के सामने आयेंगे। जेल के जो बाहर थे उन पर जो अत्याचार हुए वह तो हुए, जेलों के भीतर जिन्हें इमरजेंसी के दौरान रखा गया उन पर क्या क्या अत्याचार नहीं किये गये ?

सभापति जी, उस समय की सरकार ने लोगों के खिलाफ जो मीसा कानून बनाया, उसमें ए, बी, सी० कर के कई चीजें दे दीं, कागज पर तो दे दिया कि सारी सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं, लेकिन बिहार में कई जिलों में आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान बहुत ज्यादतियाँ की गई हैं। मुझे जेल में 4 जिलों में स्थानान्तरित किया गया। दरभंगा जेल में जब बाढ़ का पानी घुस गया तो सब लोग पानी में डूबे रहे थे उस स्थिति में कैदियों के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। आपातकालीन स्थिति में उसकी कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई, 4 दिन तक कैदियों को भूखा रखा गया। उस बाढ़ के पानी में 32 कैदी निकल गये तो हमारे ऊपर केस किया गया कि हुकम देव नारायण ने 32 कैदियों को जेल से भगा दिया। मेरे और श्री दुर्गादास राठीड़, जो अब विधान-सभा के सदस्य चुने गये हैं, उनके खिलाफ केस कर दिया गया। तो इस प्रकार के कागज पर ही सुविधाएं दी गई थीं, लेकिन जेल में न खाना मिला, न कपड़ा मिला और कोई सुविधा नहीं थी।

बक्सर जेल में जो कि काले पानी की तरह से है, राजनीतिक कैदियों को भयंकर अपराध वाले कैदियों के साथ रखा गया और अपराध वाले कैदियों से राजनीतिक लोगों को

। [श्री हुकम देव नार यण यादव]

अकारण पिटाया जाता था । इतना ही नहीं, जेलों के अन्दर नसबन्दी भी की गई और बक्सर की जेल में राजनीतिक बंदियों की नसबन्दी की गई । इस तरह से आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान लोगों पर अन्याय और अत्याचार हुए हैं जो कि मामूली नहीं हैं ।

16.32 hrs.

[SHRI D. N. TIWARY in the chair.]

इस संशोधन में जो दिया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार मैंने इसका अर्थ समझा कि केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार का अर्थ मंत्रिमंडल तक ही सीमित हो जाता है । इसीलिये मैंने अपना, संशोधन में यह दिया है कि इसमें सरकारी अधिकारियों को भी जोड़ा जाये । चाहे दिल्ली में हो या पटना में हो, कोई भी सरकारी आदेश हो, उसमें सरकारी अधिकारी ने भी कोई गलती की है, जनता के साथ जोर-जबरदस्ती की है तो वह केवल मंत्रिमंडल के विरुद्ध ही नहीं उसमें सरकारी अधिकारी भी दोषी पाया जाये । इसीलिये सरकारी अधिकारी शब्द जोड़ने का मैंने संशोधन दिया है ।

जो भी आयोग बनाये जायें, उनके सामने सारे तथ्य रखे जायें और जहां चाहे, कोई घटना घटी हो, वह भी उसके सामने रखी जाये । यह संयोग की बात है कि अब देश की जनता का गृह-मंत्री में पूरा विश्वास है और देश की जनता को यह आशा है कि अब मजबूत गृह-मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान को मिले हैं । और वह जनता के साथ जो जोर-जुल्म हुए हैं, उसके बारे में मजबूती के साथ कार्यवाही करेंगे । इसीलिये मैंने यह संशोधन रखा ।

आपातकालीन स्थिति में जो ज्यादतियां की गई हैं, वह कोई दुर्घटना ऐसी नहीं है कि यहां उर का जिक्र किया जाये, वह तो एमर्जेंसी

के दौरान की गई इन्दिरा जी के जुल्मों की लम्बी कहानी है—‘हरि अनन्त, हरि कथा अनन्ता’ वह तो अनन्त कहानी है, 5, 7 मिनट में उन कुकृत्यों का खान इस लोक-सभा में नहीं हो सकता । वह तो जनता की अदालत में जो इस लोक-सभा के बाहर हैं, वहां जांच आयोग बैठे, तो वह असली लोक-सभा होगी और उसके सामने सारी बातें रखी जा सकेंगी । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो समिति बने, वह साधिकार बने और तुरन्त उस पर कार्यवाही शुरू हो जाये । ऐसे नहीं जैसे कि दिल्ली में इससे पूर्व भी कई समितियां सरकार के जरिये बनाई गई, काका कालेलकर समिति, वांचू समिति बनाई गई, जिनके प्रतिवेदन आये हुए हैं, लेकिन उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, अगर अब ऐसा होता है तो इस जांच कमीशन और जांच कमेटी के जरिये जो जांच करायेगे, वह बिल्कुल वेकार हो जाएगी, अगर उस पर कार्यवाही न हो तो ।

अन्त में इस संशोधन को सभा के सामने रखते हुए मैं आग्रह करता हूं कि इस संशोधन के साथ ही इस प्रस्ताव को पारित करें कि जांच समिति को पूरा अधिकार हो और वह समिति दोषी व्यक्तियों पर कार्यवाही भी प्रारम्भ कर दे और उसकी सिफारिशों पर जो भी कानूनी कार्यवाही करनी हो वह शुरू हो जाये ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रंझी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति जी, अभी जो हमारे श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी का भाषण हुआ है और उसमें जो उन्होंने आंकड़े बताये हैं, अगर उन सब को इकट्ठा किया जाये तो वह इतनी रकम हो जायेगी कि पूरे देश का एक साल का बजट जितना होता है, उतना पैसा वह बन जाता है । तो इस तरह के इल्जामात गवर्नमेंट पर लगाना उचित नहीं है ।

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रङ्गी]

जब इस बारे में कमीशन को नियुक्त कर दिया गया, तो उस के बाद सदन में ऐसा भाषण देना ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि कमीशन के काम पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा और वह इम्पार्शली काम नहीं कर सकेगा। कमीशन के सामने जाकर एविडेन्स देना एक अलग बात है, लेकिन सदन में एक रेजोल्यूशन पेश करके इस तरह का भाषण देना उचित नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह इल्जाम लगाया है कि हमारे देश में जो बहुत सी हत्याएँ हुई हैं, उन की सब जिम्मेदारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पर है। अभी अभी जनता गवर्नमेंट के समय में कुछ लोगों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया है, तो क्या मैं उस की जिम्मेदारी गृह मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री पर डाल सकता हूँ? देश में ऐसे क्राइम्स होते ही रहते हैं। क्या उस की पूरी जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट पर डालना उचित है? बंगाल में किसी जगह कोई क्राइम हुआ है, और माननीय सदस्य उस को सीधे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से जोड़ रहे हैं। क्या यह सही है? अगर सामने के माननीय सदस्य अपनी मैजोरिटी के बल पर इस तरह के रेजोल्यूशन पास करना उचित समझते हैं, तो वे बड़ी भारी भूल और गलती कर रहे हैं।

मेरा कहना है कि जब यह मामला कमीशन के मुपुर्द कर दिया गया है, तो अब उस के डिमीज्जन का इन्तजार करना चाहिए। सब लोग उस के सामने एविडेन्स दे सकते हैं। सदन में इस बारे में भाषण करना मैं मनासिब नहीं समझता हूँ। इस लिए मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, this is a very important topic for discussion and I must thank the mover who has very ably presented the case. The whole discussion will lead us to the irresistible conclusion that during the emergency which was there from

1971 and thereafter, there has been a systematic and deliberate planning to see that through the constitutional apparatus, the whole democratic set-up of the government and the whole democratic functioning of the government should be changed into dictatorship. Perhaps after Hitler this is the only example to show how the constitutional means, how the Parliament and other forums one by one have been used for turning the entire set-up into a dictatorship. If Hitler had been alive today, perhaps he would think twice before turning the entire set-up into a dictatorship in a civilised country. (Interruptions).

Our difficulty with the Congress people is that they never understand. If they had understood, then they would not have put up a man as President of their organisation who was the worst instrument of oppression and coercion during the Emergency. This is the whole difficulty with them. They don't understand. The whole thing is this. I warn, it is nothing personal, it is nothing subjective. Why don't you agree on these things? There has been ample evidence of how you systematically wanted to finish the democratic norms, the foundations of democracy, one by one. Are there two opinions about it? I don't want to personally involve you over the torture. Torture is the one act which the dictators do. But I would like to be tortured for upholding democratic norms. But here torture for what? Torture for completely finishing the democratic norms replacing them by a dictatorship. Putting up the facade of democracy, one or two people really ruled the country. That is what has happened in this country. Can anybody say that it is completely different from what Hitler started? Hitler completely conquered and finished the parliamentary norms. Then there was complete dictatorship. Then he announced the 25-point programme. Have you forgotten? Did not Hitler use storm troopers and the gas chamber to finish the people who opposed him? Perhaps you have not put

people in the gas chamber. You could have, I don't know, but perhaps you thought you were caught in a dilemma to be or not to be in the democratic form. In this dilemma you were caught and held elections in a democratic manner. So don't get jittery about it. If we compare what Hitler did in those days in 1930's and thereafter, then anybody would say that perhaps even today after all this talk of democracy in the world today, you could think of finishing democratic norms completely throttling the judiciary and everything! Therefore, dear friend, don't get jittery about it. Even during the British days the Emergency rules were not as hard. Everybody knows that even the emergency provisions of the Defence of India Act of 1939 could not last after war for more than six months. This Constitution was given to all of us to use it keeping the base of the democratic norms. But you finished this and used this Constitution to perpetuate complete dictatorship. Under the cloak of Emergency you made the entire Constitution unitary. You could send directions and orders to the State Governments whatever you pleased and year after year under the Constitution you could go on extending endlessly the life of Parliament. We were in jail. Perhaps you thought that we would never see the light of the day sitting in the prison for many years. I used to read in the press that some prisoners somewhere in Spain were released after 30 years from the jail. Thereafter, I read in the press that 11000 prisoners were released after 11 years in Indonesia. So, we were talking to ourselves that probably it would be a long journey and we were prepared for it, never mind. But this was what was impossible. When the framers of the Constitution thought that it was impossible, you made it possible. Could you deny it? Could anybody have checked you? If the people had not risen in anger, finished you completely as they did in some other countries, you would have gone on extending Parliament year after year which you wanted to

do. Had not your Intelligence people advised, had the people and the press and the workers not risen against you and your Government, you would not have held the elections.

Had not the bureaucracy given an alluring statement that Madam Gandhi could also have had a facade of democracy and held an election during the Emergency in the country; and that through that election obtained victory and thus told the world that even in spite of the many dark acts that she committed during the Emergency, the people of India supported her, the elections would not have been held. But this bluff has been called rightly by the millions of our people.

You must be thankful to the people. To-day you are here, you are speaking and participating in this debate because millions of people have given back the right to you and to me. You must be proud of them, in spite of pulling legs because you know that we have passed through all the agonies, troubles and tortures. And now the time has come to see how we can ensure that they do not recur. My point is that now the time has come for these tortures to be enquired into. All these events must be enquired into through judicial forums, commissions or departmental or parliamentary committees. As I had said, Hitler would not perhaps, in this late 20th century, have dared to do these things. All this must be gone into. They must be put on record. The records would show how Madam Gandhi used this democratic forum to perpetrate completely all her black deeds, and establish a reign of terror through this democratic process. The people who will come after us will then at least know how the democratic forum, and how even some of the bureaucrats and people who swore in the name of democracy came to Parliament, and did all this, when the entire Parliament was gagged. When you made speeches here at that time, it would not be known outside. Mrs

[Shri S. Kundu]

Gandhi went on lecturing about democracy, but at the same time, bit by bit, you were cut off from under your feet. The greatest attack has been on the poor people, the workers and the common man. They were robbed of every single right. Some of my friends here were hands in glove with that government. To some extent they can give explanations. But if they had supported the MISA and all the machinations under the MISA, they cannot say that that government harassed only some persons and not others. This is an entirely wrong assessment of the whole situation, into which my friends in the non-Congress political parties were led. I hope they will correct themselves.

The need of the hour is to find out how these black holes can be plugged permanently, so that nobody, not even persons like Mr. Charan Singh or anybody in the Janata Party could revive these black deeds practised by Mrs. Gandhi. How can we do this? We should go into the details to find out the extent of tortures and atrocities. We should also find out where did the constitutional lacunae lie. While we find them out and fill them up, we should not at the same time forget the saying, "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty." How can eternal vigilance come in? I am really sorry to say that we expected some people to rise like a rock and fight this tyranny back; but they had failed. I thought that perhaps in the land of Gandhiji, people's voice will not be roused and that perhaps people will submit to the wrongs of Mrs. Gandhi for a long time. External vigilance could be maintained, could be furthered through the help of the State apparatus. We should find out how that could be done through some sort of institution.

Here I will narrate an interesting story. After Hitler had raped Poland, there was a shortage of food and other things in Poland. So, all the dogs were running to Czechoslovakia to get food. On the border they

found that the dogs from Czechoslovakia were running to Poland. The dogs from Poland asked them "what is the matter? Why are you running out of Czechoslovakia to Poland, where there is no food?" The dogs from Czechoslovakia replied "we are going to Poland, because there is no freedom here. You do not have the food, but we have no freedom to bark. We are going out so that we will have the freedom to bark."

Those who think of socialism and democracy should remember that without a base nothing can be done for democracy. Otherwise, it would be something funny like the Stalin era. Mr. Chairman, as you perhaps know, Stalin used to go to the polls and once he got 99.8 per cent votes. Some friend asked him "Stalin, how is it that you have got only 99.8 per cent? What happened to the other 0.2 per cent?" Stalin replied laughingly: "Don't you know that there is an election?"

My hon. friends, Shri Unnikrishnan, Shri Lakkappa and others, the whole bunch of them, must know what they are defending.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I am not defending anything.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The veil of fear of Mrs. Gandhi is covering them. I am sorry to say. Otherwise, these people should not have accepted her nominee as the President. It is not an internal matter. As I said earlier, they have accepted as President a person who was the worst weapon of terror during the emergency. It does not show any direction.

I am sure the Home Minister will give an able reply to all the points raised. Like many of us he had also been in jail. I do not know what sort of agonising stories he has to narrate about his friends who have been beaten and tortured. I may tell you that within 15 days of our arrest the entire jail rule was changed. You would be surprised to know that even the Gita

was not allowed inside the jail. It was censored for two months. Similarly, Quran was not allowed. The SP would sit over it and seek permission from the top. They would not allow even letters, little communications.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Biography of Jawaharlal Nehru was not allowed.

SHRI S. KUNDU: A book on revolutionaries in Oriya, called *Agni Yuga Ahman* (the age of struggle for freedom), a biography of many patriots, was not allowed by the SP. When I was arrested for the second time, the SP checked the same book. Even when I was released, the SP knew that I was going to be arrested and brought back again the next day morning. Once he told me "some of your books I like very much". I asked him "when do you get time to read the books? You are so busy with the danda." He did not give any reply.

Would you believe when I say that 11 of us were confined and locked up in one room and only one bucket was provided as latrine? There was no fan because there was no electricity. We had to file a writ. All our letters were censored. The treatment meted out to some of the jail inmates was really horrible. May I tell Shri Unnikrishnan that a young man in jail was tortured so much that he had to have 24 stitches?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Why is he bringing in my name? I had nothing to do with the police.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I do not mean them individually, I mean the Congress.

The hon. Home Minister has passed through all this fire of the emergency, through the agony of jail life as a fighter. Therefore, I support what our friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, has

so ably said. In addition, we will have to put our heads together to see how a recurrence of these things can be prevented. If there is any loophole in the Constitution, it must be plugged. Besides, these democratic norms, the air of freedom and democracy must be there. Everybody right from the school and university must feel that they have these rights and that nobody can take them away. This sort of condition has to be created, and for that, I am sure my Government, under the able leadership of Shri Charan Singh, will definitely act.

सभापति महोदय : आप गृह मंत्री जी कितना समय लेंगे ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : मैं 15 मिनट लूंगा ।

सभापति महोदय : बोलने वाले काफी लोग हैं । इसलिए मैं बोलने वालों के लिए पांच मिनट की सीमा निश्चित कर रहा हूँ ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): It is a good thing that this resolution has been brought forward today by my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, and I am glad and grateful that it got top priority to be discussed straightaway.

The internal emergency from 25th June, 1975 till it was lifted this year was a period which was the darkest not only in the history of India, but in the history of the democratic world. I do not think that any country in the democratic world saw a more naked, more authoritarian, more Cavalier regime when a few persons and ultimately one and a half or one and a quarter persons tried to dictate and dominate the destinies of millions of people in our ancient land.

Partly because it is Private Members' Business and partly because of the kind of attitude that friends on

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

the opposition side have shown, this debate is not being taken seriously. It is not a thing to be joked about, taken in a casual manner. We must all learn from these tragedies, and unless we learn from these tragedies how are we going to be sure about the future not only of our lives, but also of posterity for which we are responsible as policy-makers?

This internal emergency has been unprecedented in every respect. Many atrocities have been uncovered and many more will be uncovered in the next couple of months. But I am quite sure that even after the various commissions have gone into these atrocities, malpractices, misdeeds etc., those which are uncovered may be only the tip of the iceberg, only one-tenth and the remaining may remain permanently underground. Nobody will ever know all the tremendous humiliations and harassments that this unfortunate country underwent during this most tragic period. It is not only jails. Jails were there even during the British time but the harassments and humiliations that were inflicted on the people during this period in free India have been unprecedented. I am ashamed to admit on the floor of the House that in dependent India, the Britishers treated Indians far better than my congress friends did when they were in power. They humiliated and insulted the spirit of the individual, the spirit of the community that India represented for hundreds of years in its history. Personal rule, family or dynastic rule, was sought to be introduced in the democratic republic of this country. And authoritarianism, arbitrariness, dictatorship which was total, naked and wretched was inflicted. There is no parallel to this, not only in the whole country but in the whole of the democratic world.

17 hrs.

Government's decisions and actions so far have been most appropriate

and welcome, namely, the appointment of commissions, etc. I would request the Home Minister to see that these commissions may not take us into far-reaching time so that the people's patience may not be tried too much and some of the evidence may not get destroyed. If the evidence is destroyed and these commissions come to nothing, undoubtedly the people will feel that the guilty escaped! So, I request the Home Minister to see that the commissions must work speedily, but not of course haphazardly and the delay or dilatory tactics should be avoided.

I have another suggestions for the Home Minister to consider. If the Home Minister can, from the working of these commissions, get a sizeable evidence which could be used against this or that individual—I am not afraid or worried as to how big such an individual is or whosoever he or she may be—then he should locate those individuals, try them promptly and put them behind the bar, if possible, under the law.

Then, again, I feel that the mess created during the emergency and the heaps of political and administrative garbage left over by the previous Government is so great that I am afraid, it will take several months, if not years, for the Janata Government to clear that and do some significant work in terms of ameliorating the conditions of the people. So, I would like the people of India to remember that Government will take its own time to adopt the Gandhian line for reconstruction of India because it can only be done after clearing the garbage.

So, Sir, I conclude by saying that institutions had been twisted and curtailed during the emergency, individuals were tortured, the system was sabotaged and values were subverted and thrown overboard. Parliament, press, radio, TV, Government machinery, political parties and political life, educational scene, labour and intellectuals, all were suppressed, humbled and humiliated. In short, the

spirit of the community was crushed. Those of us who were not detained under the MISA, our agony and mental tortures were indescribable. But we knew that we were in a larger jail. The Parliament was made a handmaid of the Indira caucus. We felt tortured every minute of our life. Some of us had thought that it would have been better if we were behind the bars. But, then I thought, no, we must continue the struggle against that action of dictatorship and we did that both inside the Parliament and outside. Our speeches did not reach our constituents; they did not reach the people of the country unfortunately, although they reached the outside world. Therefore, I would say that a parliamentary probe is certainly required as to how Indian Parliament was humiliated and brought to a zero during the emergency. The people especially the poor and down-trodden were cheated. But the people of India must be saluted that they have given twice within three months an electoral verdict on the basis of their judgment and rejected the Congress Party. Now, Sir, when even smugglers can learn, I do not know why the Congress men cannot learn! It is not that they cannot learn. I am not going to say that because they are Congressmen, they are always bad and that Janata men are always good. But if they believe in democratic principles and ideals and democratic processes, let them throw over-board all those individuals, Mrs. Indira Gandhi to begin with, and all the rest who have been completely identified with the Emergency and with all the ugly things that happened during the black days of 19 months of Emergency. If that is done, it will help in building up the faith of our people in democratic principles and ideals of our ancient India, our motherland.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, for bringing forward the Resolution about the alleged atrocities committed in the name of the former Prime Minister and in the

name of her son. But how far that is correct is to be seen. If anybody has committed such atrocities, let it be the former Prime Minister or anybody else, he should be punished. Even the Congress party will support that.

In Andhra, we have been elected not only in the name of Mrs. Indira Gandhi but our State Government also have implemented in a peaceful way, in a systematic way, the 20-point programme and other programmes. In the same way, if the other State Governments had also implemented it in a peaceful manner, I think, the Janata Party may not have come to power. I think, they must also thank Mr. Sanjay Gandhi who has brought them to power. If he had not committed the atrocities which are alleged to have been committed by him, they would not have come here.

I would like to say that three months have passed since the Janata Government came to power and our party, the Congress party, was thrown away in a peaceful and democratic manner by the great people of our country. We must also thank the people who have brought about the transfer of power in a democratic way, who once supported us and who defeated us.

Now, my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, has brought forward charges 75 per cent of which relate to the period before Emergency, from 1962—67 even. Shri Sanjay Gandhi is the son of the great man, late Shri Feroze Gandhi who brought before the Parliament the Mundhra case. In a democratic country like ours, we have to expect that good results will come out. They have appointed a Commission of Inquiry. We do not want to interfere with that. If they want to appoint a Parliamentary Committee, personally I have no objection to that. As to the manner in which the cases like these are to be inquired into, it is their look-out because they have got the responsibility now. It is not a simple thing.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

So many things have been said. If anybody has committed atrocities like these, he should be put behind the bars and the maximum punishment should be given to him under the law. We are not only bound by law. We are only going by the commissions which work according to law. We believe in the Gandian philosophy. If the law is going to punish anybody, the people cannot protect him. The people will take their own action in their own way. So, we need not bother about it. Whatever my hon. friend, Shri Ram Gopal Reddy, has said is not a different view.

Already a Commission of Inquiry has been appointed. We have no objection to appointing a Parliamentary Committee. But there cannot be a Commission of Inquiry and also a Parliamentary Committee. They must stick on to either a Commission of Inquiry or appoint a Parliamentary Committee. I would request the hon. Home Minister to consider to have either a Commission of Inquiry or a Parliamentary Committee whichever is feasible to inquire into all these things.

Some of our friends who are supporting them now and who have supported it openly in the party and in the Parliament are going to their party.

They have already joined you. You have taken them. You have also admitted all these friends. It is no use blaming one party who has already been defeated. The people should know about it. It is almost three months since the Congress Government at the Centre was thrown out in a democratic way by the great people of this country. The alibi cannot carry any weight any longer. I request the Home Minister, who is a strong man in the country who has been an agriculturist for the last 30 years, to see that this should be done in a proper way. Previously, Mr. Morarji Desai was not paying any heed to anything. Now he is the Prime

Minister; now he is trying to adjust himself according to the circumstances. We were supporting like anything Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Sanjay Gandhi day-in-and-day-out. Now their cases are coming to you.

There is no necessity for a majority for you for the sake of Presidential election. You should not take all these people who had voted for all these things. Once again, I request you to clean your House. We have no objection if you constitute these enquiry commissions.

सभापति महोदय : बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इतना समय नहीं है। मैं गृह मंत्री को 5. 20 पर बुलाऊंगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री मोहसिन, जो पिछली गवर्नमेंट में मिनिस्टर थे, हाउस को एनलाइटन करें।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwar South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not surprised at the speech that has been made by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. As we all know him, he is a man who brings very sensational information cock and bull stories and all such information as cannot be belived or which cannot be taken as correct. He had been doing it not only during the emergency but even before also. It has been his practice. However, the resolution that is before the House today is meant for constituting a parliamentary body to go into the alleged misdeeds, mal-practices and the atrocities committed by the Central Government and the State Governments during this period.

Firstly, this resolution was brought first in April 1977 before the commission of enquiry was appointed. Now that the commission of enquiry has been appointed, I don't think that this resolution has got any bearing. If the commission is not necessary, then the Parliamentary Committee can enquire into the matter. I do not hold any brief for any person, neither Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, Mrs. Indira Gandhi nor anybody else. There might have been misdeeds, malpractices and the atrocities also during the emergency,

because the emergency itself gave vast power to the then authority which could be misused and which must have been misused.

As we hear, in the North, the debacle has occurred. The Congress was thrown out of power during the Lok Sabha polls. But let me tell the Janata Party people here that the South has rejected you. You do not get any seat in Kerala; you have got only one seat in Andhra, two in Karnataka and three in Tamil Nadu. What does it show? South does not want Janata rule. It has been proved recently in Goa. So, it cannot be said that the emergency was misused everywhere. It was misused only in some places where the malpractices occurred. Of course, the people must have raised their voice. I do not blame them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Congress has fared very badly in the West Bengal Assembly elections.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Janata Party has fared worse.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The Home Minister, who is as straight as a rod, has admitted the other day in the other House that no other Government would have taken such action.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It may be that some over-enthusiastic bureaucrats, some officers, the men in authority, might have misused their powers. Let them face the inquiry. I have no objection to any inquiry being held. Commissions have been appointed. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu or Mr. Kundu might give evidence before the Commissions. Let the Commissions decide. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is giving the verdict even before the Commissions have gone into them. He is sitting in judgment over the Commissions. He has indicated Sanjay Gandhi, he has indicated Mrs. Indira Gandhi, he has indicated so many

other people. Is it proper? Commissions have been appointed and they are going into them. The Mathur Commission is there, the Jag Mohan Reddy Commission is there, the Shah Commission is there; all these Commissions are there; eminent judges are sitting....

MR. CHAIRMAN: These Commissions are not for inquiring into these matters.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The terms of reference are wide enough to cover all these misdeeds. I have got a copy of the terms of reference of the Shah Commission before me. They are wide enough to cover all alleged misdeeds quoted by my friend. Let all these be inquired into. I have no objection at all. In fact, I congratulate the Home Minister for having appointed these Commissions. Everything will become clear. If nobody has done anything, then that will also come before the people. I must thank the Home Minister for what he has done. We will get a clear picture.

However, the feeling is there that this Government is a Government of Commissions and probes; they have appointed so many Commissions and instituted so many probes. That is because they believe in witch-hunting. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is a past-master in witch-hunting. The Janata Party is following a policy of switch-hunting even today. Even the Chief Ministers of peaceful States like Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh were given notice because these assemblies could not be dissolved; they had rejected the Janata Party in the Lok Sabha elections. So, Commissions of Inquiry have been appointed against those two Chief Ministers. This is their attitude. Let them not think that they will be in power for ever. Within a few years, or even a few months, they will go out of power. Their Party has already started cracking. We have seen Mr. Satyendra Narain Singh's statement, Mr. Ram Dhan's statement and so many other statements. Their

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

Party has started cracking. They will not remain in power for long. Already the Assembly elections in the States have shown that Congress has regained in those States where they had lost completely in the Lok Sabha elections: in Madhya Pradesh, we have got 84 seats; in Bihar where the total revolution was started, we have got more than 47 or so; in U.P. we have got many seats; in Rajasthan also we have got a good number of seats; in all these States we had got nil in the Lok Sabha elections. In the case of Rae Bareilly, which had defeated Shrimati Indira Gandhi, five Assembly constituencies out of six have returned Congress. This only shows that the Janata Party is not going to remain in power for long. If you want to put fear into the minds of the politicians by appointing Commissions, the same things will be one to you when you go out of power.

I only want that the Home Minister should not create fear among the police. Crimes cannot be investigated if a certain amount of pressure or a certain amount of coercion is not applied by them. The accused is not going to come and confess before you without pressure. I saw a cartoon in a newspaper—a police officer was falling at the feet of the accused, requesting him to confess! Is a murderer or rapist going to confess before you without pressure? Therefore, let there not be demoralisation of the police of course I don't approve of such things as the Hyderabad case or something which Mr. Basu mentioned, but a certain amount of pressure is required. Let there not be demoralisation of the Police.

With these remarks, I would say, let us await the report of the Commission of Enquiry and then give our judgment and the people will give their judgment also.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
माननीय सभापति जी, एमर्जेन्सी के दौरान हमारे देश की जनता पर जो अत्याचार किये गये, उसे सभी लोग जानते हैं और इस का

पूरा वर्णन कई बार इस सदन में आ चुका है। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने इस देश की जनता पर जो अत्याचार किये और उस के लिये जो नियम बनाये, जिस के अधीन पुलिस के अधिकारियों और आई एं एस० अफसरों ने इस देश की जनता पर जो अत्याचार किये, उस को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है। उसी के सन्दर्भ में मैं श्री बसु के इस प्रस्ताव का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है उस की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ—किम तरह में आई० एं एस० और आई० पी० एस० अधिकारियों ने सरकारी आदेशों का पालन करने के लिये बहुत उत्साह दिखाया, लोगों पर घोर अत्याचार किये, क्योंकि उन को इस बात का विश्वास था कि कांग्रेस सरकार इस देश में हटनेवाली नहीं है, वह सरकार बनी रहेगी, इस लिये वे जो कुछ भी कर रहे हैं, उस को आगे भी करने रहेंगे और उस के लिये उन को सरकार की तरफ से पूरी ताकत मिलेगी।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था में आई० एं एस० और आई० पी० एस० अफसरों को दण्डित करने के लिये जो नियम हैं, उन में संशोधन किया जाय। जिस प्रकार में किसी भी सरकारी कर्मचारी को दण्डित किया जाता है, उसी तरह से अगर जरूरत पड़े तो उन को भी दण्डित किये जाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इस के लिये हमें यदि संविधान में संशोधन करना पड़े। तो करना चाहिये। अन्यथा ये लोग निरंकुश रहेंगे और सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों के पालन के नाम पर अत्याचारों की सीमा को पार कर जायेंगे।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I am thankful to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for bringing up this matter for discussion. It provides an opportunity to discuss about the excesses

committed by people in power during the Emergency.

But I would like to know the opinion of the House on one aspect of the matter. I would say that this country rejected all those who committed excesses on the people; it is not that only the Congress was rejected. I agree with all that was said by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that Mrs. Gandhi, her son and the caucus around them were responsible for misusing their powers and creating an extra-constitutional authority and trying to perpetuate a reign of repression on the people in this part of the country. So here, as a result of that, the Congress was rejected. But if you take the example of Tamil Nadu, it is not the Congress which was rejected. In that State, it was the D.M.K. which was rejected, a counterpart of those who represented corruption, repression and nepotism etc. And what happened in Kerala? In Kerala, under the Emergency the Congress, the Communist Party and other partners of the United Front could provide a Government and it could do something good for the people. You need not have any doubt about it. That Government was voted back to power and those who opposed the policies, the radical policies of this Government, were rejected by the people completely. I do not want to hurt anybody's feelings, but I would say that not only Janata Party, but everybody, who opposed that Government was rejected. There was the Rajan case. We need not make a trump card of it, but in Kerala that is the only Government which took courage in its hands to accept the political responsibility for this and sacrificed its own Chief Minister and also put two DIGs behind the bar as also other top police officials. They did not want to make anybody else a scapegoat for this and disown the responsibility. An enquiry was instituted and the Home Minister stated in this House that the Kerala Government was doing what was normally expected of a Government.

Now, what was rejected by the Indian people was excesses of emergency, whether it was done by Congress or DMK or anybody else. All of them were rejected by the people. That is the result of the elections. I only want to appeal to the Home Minister, and I do not understand why there is delay in instituting an enquiry into the excesses during emergency. In the last House, promises were made that enquiries will be made into all cases of excesses. Even the newspapers friendly to Janata Party have been commenting on the delay in instituting enquiries into the excesses. I do not believe that there is any horse-trading going on. People are saying that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is meeting the Janata Party leaders and that some horse-trading is going on. I would appeal to the Home Minister to make it explicitly clear that all those who are responsible for the crimes during emergency, whether it is Shrimati Indira Gandhi, whether it is Sanjay Gandhi or the gang of four should be booked and put in jail. If you put all the people responsible for the misdeeds in jails, the people will have confidence that something good will happen.

One more request and that is that the Naxalites have not yet been released. I am very much pained at this. I hope, the Home Minister will make a statement about this. I have a feeling—I do not want to cast any aspersions on that side—that there is a kind of discrimination made. While the Government decided to release RSS and Anand Margis, the Naxalites are still behind the bars. I would request the Government to make a statement about this.

I fully support Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's Resolution for setting up a Parliamentary Committee for a probe in the matter if the other enquiries ordered are not sufficient. I am fully in agreement with that. The truth should be brought before the world and the world should know who was responsible for these

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]
excesses and they should be booked
and jailed.

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): सभापति महोदय, मेरा इरादा सदन का अधिक समय लेने का नहीं है। आवश्यकता भी नहीं है। अभी जो माननीय मित्र बोल रहे थे, मैं समझ रहा था कि आखीर वक्त तक जो वे कहेंगे, मैं उन से सहमत हो पाऊंगा, लेकिन चलते चलते वे उस लालच को नहीं रोक सके कि कुछ न कुछ तो हिट करना ही चाहिए। उन्होंने यह कहा कि देर क्यों हो रही है। अखबारों में इसकी चर्चा है और जो जनता पार्टी के अनुकूल अखबार हैं वे भी थोड़ा इधर इशारा कर रहे हैं कि कहीं मौदेवाजी तो नहीं हो रही है। उन्होंने 'होस्टेटिंग' शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया। सभापति महोदय, मैं नहीं समझता कि उन का ऐसा कहना कोई शोभा की बात है। बाजार में कोई चर्चा हो और बिना किसी सबूत के वह चर्चा सदन में हो, तो यह सदन के सम्मान के विरुद्ध पड़ती है। मैं इसके खिलाफ बड़े अदब के साथ प्रोटेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ। देर क्यों हो रही है, हम लोगों को जल्दी से जेल में क्यों नहीं डाल देते जैसे कि हम लोगों को इंदिरा जी ने संजय जी ने जेल में डाला, उसके बारे में मेरा ख्याल यह है कि हम लोगों का एमर्जेंसी के बाद ऐसा मिजाज हो गया है या ऐसा मन बन गया है। इस संबंध में मैं आम जनता की स्वादिष्ट तो समझ सकता हूँ लेकिन हम लोग जो एक जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, हम भी इस रो में ह जाएँ और देर की आलोचना करने लगे तो तकलीफ की बात हो जाती है।

कांग्रेस रिजिम के, कांग्रेस शासन के विरुद्ध हमारी सबसे बड़ी शिकायत क्या थी? वह यह थी कि उन्होंने रूल आफ ला को अबा-लिश कर दिया था, नियम और कानून के राज को उन्होंने समाप्त कर दिया था। हमारी यह बेसिक शिकायत उनके खिलाफ थी। इस पर लोगों को गुस्सा था, तकलीफ थी और आज भी लोगों को गुस्सा

है, मुझे भी गुस्सा है। मैं भी उन लोगों में था कि कई दफा भावनावश गुस्से में बात कह देता था। जब हमारे ऊपर जिम्मेदारी आयी है तो क्या वही गलती हम भी करें, जो हमारे माननीय मित्रों ने की थी? अगर हम वही रवैया अपनाते तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर जो रहा है, चीफ मिनिस्टर जो रहे हैं, मुमकिन है यहां पर जो सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं उन सब को जेल में डाल देते और लोगों का गुस्सा शान्त हो जाता। लेकिन इससे रूल आफ ला तो रेस्टोर नहीं होता। रूल आफ ला के मुताबिक चलने में, डेमोक्रेसी में रूल आफ ला से कदम-ब-कदम चलना होता है, सबको अपने बचाव का मौका देना होता है। इसलिए कहा जाता है—

'In a democracy the wheels of justice grind slowly but surely.'

जो न्याय का चक्र है वह देर में घूमता है, लेकिन वह अपने मकसद पर पहुंचता जरूर है। मैं माननीय मित्रों को और आपके जरिये मे इधर के लोगों को भी यह यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ। डेमें मैंने सात अप्रैल को भी कहा था कि बड़े से बड़े राजनीतिक सत्ता प्राप्त व्यक्ति से लेकर, छोटे से छोटे अधिकारी तक को, जो भी दांपी पाया जाएगा, उसको कानून के मातहत मजा मिलेगा। इस मामले में कोई ढील दिखाने का हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है। लोगों में गुस्सा है, जैसा कि मैंने कहा, मुझे भी गुस्सा है और वह गुस्सा अभी शान्त नहीं हुआ है मेरा कहना तो यह है कि अगर कोई शासक गुस्सा न करे, शांत रहे तो वह शासन करने के योग्य नहीं है। किन्तु मेरा गुस्सा गलत चीजों के खिलाफ था और बना रहेगा। लेकिन जो चीज हम कर रहे हैं वह बदले की भावना से नहीं कर रहे हैं। केवल इसीलिए कर रहे हैं कि भविष्य में कोई बदमाता आदमी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो जाए और वह ऐसा करे, जैसा कि हमारे साथियों ने किया तो वह देश के लिए घातक होगा। हम चाहते हैं आगे कोई ऐसा न करे और हम

इसके लिए मिसाल कायम करना चाहते हैं। किसी को बिना किसी कसूर के सजा दे। या किसी से बदला लेना, या बदले के लिए किसी को तकलीफ में डालना हमारा मकसद नहीं है।

कहा जाता है कि डिले क्यों होती है। अब मैं आपको मिसाल दूँ। कमीशन को मुकर्रर करने की बात थी। इसके लिए कम के कम सात जजों ने इंकार किया, बड़े से बड़े जजों ने इंकार कर दिया। ये आठवें जज इसके लिए तैयार हुए। अब जब उन्होंने इस कमीशन की अध्यक्षता करना स्वीकार कर लिया तो उनके नाम की घोषणा के साथ ही टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस की घोषणा करनी थी। अब टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस का तय करने का सवाल था जो कि आसान काम नहीं है। यह सबूतों के आधार पर ही तय की जा सकती है। अगर किसी चीज का सबूत नहीं होगा तो वह चीज साबित नहीं होगी। अगर चीज साबित नहीं होगी तो उसमें हमारी बदनामी होगी और जो हमारा न्याय करने का मकसद है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। तो टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस ऐसे होने चाहिये जिनके हमारे पास सबूत हों। सबूत हम आफिशियल फाइलों से ही ले सकते हैं या हमारे अफसरान ने जो सबूत इधर उधर से इकट्ठे किये हैं, वही हो सकते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, 18 जून को नोटिफिकेशन निकला है। यह शाह कमीशन की तरफ से निकला है कि जिनके पास एमर्जेंसी के दौरान जो अत्याचार लोगों पर हुए हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई सामग्री हो, सबूत हो वह भेजने की कृपा करें। इस तरह का अनाउन्समेंट हम नहीं कर सकते थे। वह कमीशन ही कर सकता था। मतलब यह हुआ कि हम पब्लिक से ऐवीडेंस नहीं मांग सकते। जो हमारी फाइल पर हो उसी की बिना पर टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस बनायें और वह ऐसे होने चाहियें जो व्यापक हों। इसलिये देर हुई। फिर हर एक कमीशन के साथ इन्वेस्टीगेशन एजेंसी

नियुक्त करनी है। उस के कौन अधिकारी हों उनको बुलायें उनके डिप्टीज एपोइंट करें। तो इन सब कामों में देर होती है। कमीशनस गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एपोइंट कर चुकी है, शायद 6 या 8 इमरजेंसी ऐट्रोसिटीज कमीशन मारुती अफेयर्स कमीशन, जो ऐट्रोसिटीज कमीशन से कम महत्व का नहीं है। लेकिन यह एक इंडस्ट्रियल ऐम्पायर हो गई थी इसलिये हमने लफज लिखा मारुति ऐफेयर्स। तो उस कमीशन की नियुक्ति की, नागरवाला की और बंसी लाल जी की...

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हमने आप को कई केमेज बनाये जिस में संजय गांधी ने अपने नाम से इंडिविजुअली इकोनामिक बेनिफिट्स इम्प्रोप्ली अपने लोगों के लिये उठाये। यह मारुति के अन्दर नहीं आना चाहिये था। एयर क्राफ्ट परचेज का जो मामला है वह भी है।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं उस का जवाब दूंगा मैं कह रहा था कि उस में देर हुई है और जनता की तथा माननीय सदस्यों की जो बेसब्री है उसको मैं समझता हूँ। लेकिन कोई रास्ता इस के अलावा नहीं था जो हमने अपनाया।

अभी मैं कह रहा था कि बंसी लाल वाले कमीशन में बंसी लाल का नाम है। और नागरवाला कमीशन में तीन अधिकारियों का नाम है, और एक आध नाम है। लेकिन इमरजेंसी ऐट्रोसिटीज कमीशन में या मारुती अफेयर्स कमीशन में आप का कहना है कि इन्दिरा जी और शहजादे का नाम क्यों नहीं है। और बहुत से नाम गिना दिये। लेकिन मेरे माननीय मित्र यह देखेंगे कि नागरवाला केस में सिर्फ 3,4 नाम ही हो सकते थे। बंसी लाल जी के मामले में केवल उन का नाम मेशन हो गया। लेकिन मारुति अफेयर्स में अनेक नाम हैं जिनको मैं तो बिल्कुल नहीं जानता और अधिकारी भी सब को नहीं जान सकते, और माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु भी नहीं गिना सकते। उन्होंने 15, 16 नाम गिना दिये इमरजेंसी कमीशन के मुताल्लिक। लेकिन और बहुत से नाम हो

[श्री चरणसिंह]

सकते हैं। इसलिये हमने नाम गिनाना मुना-सिब नहीं समझा और जैसा मैंने कहा, जो मैंने 7 अप्रैल, 1977 को बयान दिया था उस में लफज है। कांस्टीट्यूशन का बहुत जिक्र किया तो उसमें है ही :

Besides changes in the Constitution and other laws this objective can be achieved only by bringing to book all those who are guilty of excesses, mal-practice and misdeeds during the emergency from the highest political authority down to the lowest functionary of the Government. The wordings are 'All those who are guilty.'

मेरे माननीय मित्र मनेंगे कि इस के अन्दर इन्दिरा जी आ जाती हैं। अननेम्ड है। नाम अगर देने तो एक दस्तावेज हो जाता। यह ठीक है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर का बड़ा ऊंचा स्थान होता है और उस का हम सब को सम्मान करना चाहिये, और पी० एम० का नाम हम लिखें तो दुनिया भर में हमारी बदनामी होती है, और खास तौर से जब महिला प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो।

श्री ज्योतिर्भय बसु : बहुत हो चुकी है।

श्री चरण सिंह : हां हो तो चुकी है। लेकिन यह ऐसा नाजुक मामला है, हमने जिक्र इसलिये नहीं किया कि और ज्यादा बदनामी होगी। मतलब लगाने की बात है, बस और कुछ नहीं है। तो इतना व्यापक सैन्टेस रखा है कि उस में कोई बच नहीं पायेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं बसु साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ मामली उनके पास है, वह कमीशन को भेजने की मेहरबानी करें। मैं नहीं समझता कि वह स्वयं भी उस मामली को पढ़ पाये है, क्योंकि अभी मेरी उन से बात हुई थी। उनका जो यहां भाषण हुआ है, वह भी मैं कमीशन को भिजवा दूंगा। जो माननीय सदस्यों ने स्पेसिफिक एवीडेंस दिये हैं वह भी कमीशन के सामने भिजवा दूंगा। जो अनरल

एवीडेंस का नोटिफिकेशन निकला है वह तो 18 जून का निकला है।

आपने कहा कि टर्म्स आफ रैफरेंस का संशोधन होना चाहिये। अगर आप उनको पढ़ेंगे, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी संशोधन की आवश्यकता होगी। लेकिन अगर कोई सज्जन बता सक कि अमुक किस्म का मामला इन टर्म्स आफ रैफरेंस में नहीं आता तो मैं उसे कैबिनेट में लेजाकर इन टर्म्स आफ रैफरेंस को अमड करा दूंगा, लेकिन कोई बतलायें तो कि फलां बात इसमें नहीं आती।

अब प्वाइन्ट यह है कि जितने सवालान इस एमर्जेंसी के जमाने में हुए, एमर्जेंसी के मिसडिडज, क्राइम और वेईमानी के बारे में इस सदन में और राज्य सभा में हुए मैं गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उनकी इन्क्वायरी करा लुंगा कि कितने सवालान उसके मुताल्लिक हैं और क्या गवर्नमेंट ने जवाब दिया है। उस मैटीरियल को भी, जैसा बसु साहब ने मुझाव दिया है, कमीशन के पास भेज दिया जायेगा।

डा० चुष की डैथ के बारे में भी उन्होंने कहा है। उसका मुझे भी मालूम नहीं कि क्या हो रहा है। एमर्जेंसी कमीशन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आयगा या नहीं, मुझे तारीख मालूम नहीं। अगर 20, 21 मार्च के बाद हुआ है तो उसमें नहीं आयेंगा, उसकी हम अलग इन्क्वायरी करा लेंगे अगर उसके अन्दर है तो वह शाह कमीशन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आ ही जायगा।

बसु साहब ने वैंस्ट बंगला का भी जिक्र किया, ठीक ही किया। अब तो वहां उनकी गवर्नमेंट बन गई है। आपका अधिकार होगा कि कमीशन मुकर्रर करें और किसी भी प्रकार की तहकीकात करायें। बल्कि मैं यह सोच रहा हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से वैंस्ट

बंगाल की सरकार से निवेदन करें कि आप कमीशन मुकर्रर करें ताकि बसु साहब को यहां स्पीच देने का मौका ही न आये ।

सभापति महोदय : आप उनका मुंह बन्द कर रहे हैं ।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं उन का मुंह बन्द करना चाहता हूँ, अगर आप इजाजत दें, यह कहीं कंटैम्प्ट आफ हाउस न हो जाये ।

माननीय हुक्म देव नारायण ने कहा कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आती है, लेकिन एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है । मैं उनको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि एक्शन लिया जायगा । अगर एक्शन नहीं लिया गया तो सदन की गलती मैं समझूंगा । हाथ में तो आपके है, अगर आप ही सो गये तो दूसरी बात है, आप जागते रहे तो एक्शन जरूर होगा ।

एक सज्जन ने यह कहा था कि दस्तावेज डैस्ट्राय न हो जायें । हो सकता है, आपका डर बिल्कुल बेवुनियाद नहीं है । लेकिन आमनीर पर दस्तावेज डैस्ट्राय नहीं होते हैं, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट की एक फायल के एक कागज का सम्बन्ध दूसरे कागज से होता है । इसके अलावा सैक्रेटैरिएट में जो फाइल है, उसकी दूसरी कापी डायरेक्टरट में, जो हैड आफ डिपार्ट-मेंट है, उसमें होती है । कोई डिपार्टमेंट बिल्कुल अकेल आइसोलेशन में फक्शन नहीं करता है । दूसरे डिपार्टमेंटों का भी सैक्रेटैरिएट में सम्बन्ध होता है । एक पुरानी कहावत है—

Murder will always be out. Truth will always be out.

अभी एक केस हुआ, जिसका मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता । उसकी तहकीकात चल रही है । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं, उससे हम सब को संतोष होगा, जनहित में

संतोषजनक तरीके से इन्क्वायरी हो रही है । जब आदमी जुर्म करता है तो बड़े बड़े अफसर मिलकर हर तरह की सावधानी बरतते हैं कि कोई सबूत न रह जाये लेकिन फिर भी सबूत भी हो जाता है । और भी कन्फेशन हो गये हैं बड़े-बड़े ।

मुझे यहां पर किसी के नाम का जिक्र करना शोभा नहीं देता है, लेकिन दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बड़े बड़े जिम्मेदार अफसरान भी, जिन के नाम माननीय सदस्य, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने भी नहीं गिनाये हैं, इस कमीशन के सामने आये हैं, और बड़े बड़े जिम्मेदार लोगों के कन्फेशन हो रहे हैं । आखिर आदमी जब गलती करता है, तो कभी कभी उसे रिमोर्स होता है, और कभी कभी पेंगज आफ कानशेंस जैसी चीज भी होती है ।

एक माननीय मित्र ने कहा है कि नक्सलाइट्स को क्यों नहीं छोड़ा जा रहा है । अगर नक्सलाइट्स का इससे कोई वास्ता नहीं है, लेकिन हम ने उन्हें छोड़ने के लिए इतना किया है कि एक प्रकार से हम ने बिल्कुल खतरा उठाया है, यह रिस्क लिया है कि पुलिस आफिसर्स डोमारेलाइज हो सकते हैं । जितना हम कर सकते थे, उतना किया है ।

600 के करीब नक्सलाइट डेटेन्यूज थे, और 62 को छोड़ कर सब रिलीज किये जा चुके हैं । 57 बंगाल में हैं और केवल 5 तमिलनाडु में हैं । बंगाल के बारे में तो अब किसी को कहने का मौका नहीं रहेगा, और तमिलनाड के बारे में भी, क्योंकि दोनों जगह पापुलर गवर्नमेंट्स हैं । लेकिन ला एंड आर्डर के सिलसिले में लास्ट वर्ड स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास है । हम केवल सलाह देने का ही अधिकार रखते हैं । हम यहां से कोई आर्डर नहीं भेज सकते हैं कि यह करना होगा । लिहाजा जो 62 नक्सलाइट डेटेन्यूज बचे हैं, उन को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स छोड़ सकती हैं ।

[श्री चरण सिंह]

हम ने यह भी तय किया है कि चाहे कितना ही शदीद जुर्म क्यों न हो, अगर वह पांच साल से अंडर इनवेस्टीगेशन है, अंडर ट्रायल चल रहा है, तो भी हम ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह मशवरा दिया है कि ऐसे लोगों को भी छोड़ दिया जाये। चाहे मर्डर का केस था, चाहे कुछ और था, अगर पांच साल का कनविकशन का पीरियड पूरा हो चुका है, तब भी छोड़ दिया जाये। जहां तक एक्सकांडज का सम्बन्ध है, उनके केसिज अलग अलग एग्जामिन किये जायेंगे।

कुछ केसिज में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स, गवर्नर्स, और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स, ने हमें लिखा है कि आप इस बारे में मोच लीजिए, इतना बड़ा फ़ाइल है, पुलिस आफिसर्स का एम्ब्रुश कर के मर्डर हुआ था, उन के फायर-आर्म्स छीन लिये गये थे, अगर आप का मशवरा है, तो हम छोड़ देते हैं, लेकिन इस का असर ला एंड आर्डर पर पड़ेगा। हम ने उन्हें पर्सवेड करते हुए लैटर लिखा है कि जो कुछ हुआ है, उस में उन का कोई व्यक्तिगत वार्थ नहीं था। अब वे अपनी सेंट्रल कमेटी के रेजोल्यूशन से सहमत हैं, जिस में कहा गया है कि हम क्लास एसेसिनेशन या एनिहिलेशन की पालिसी में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। जो उस रेजोल्यूशन को सब फ़ाइल करते हैं, केवल उन्हीं को हम छोड़ रहे हैं। हम समझते हैं कि वे आनरेबल व्यक्ति की तरह इस बात पर कायम रहेंगे।

बैसे हर, आदमी आनरेबल है। जो व्यक्ति देश के लिए, या किसी काज के लिए, अपनी लाइफ़ ऑफ़र के लिए तैयार हैं जिन का अपना कोई स्वार्थ नहीं है, तो वे आनरेबल ही हैं। लेकिन हर जीशऊर, अक्ल रखने वाले के लिए यह सोचने की बात है कि क्या आज की दुनिया में कोई वायलेंस के जरिये से गवर्नमेंट को गिरा सकता है। नहीं गिरा सकता है—इनएफिशेंट गवर्नमेंट को भी नहीं गिरा सकता है। साइंस और

टेकनोलाजी ने पुलिस और फौज को ऐसे हथियार दिये हैं कि इस तरह की वायलेंस का इस्तेमाल करने में गवर्नमेंट को नहीं उखाड़ा जा सकता है। वह जमाना खत्म हो गया, जब मुगलों की हुकूमत में बंगाल या महाराष्ट्र में रिवाल्ट हो गया, तीन महीने में वहां फौज पहुंची और उतने में रिवाल्ट करने वालों ने तैयारी कर ली। उस वक्त रेबल्ज के पास जो हथियार थे, वही हथियार आर्गनाइज्ड गवर्नमेंट के पास थे।

ईस्ट जर्मनी के पेट्रियट्स ने अपने देश को यू० एस० एस० आर० के पंजे से आजाद कराने की कोशिश की। नतीजा क्या हुआ कि ब्लड-वाथ हो गया और उस कोशिश को खत्म कर दिया गया। पोलैंड, हंगरी और दूसरी जगह भी यही हुआ।

आखिर इलैक्शन क्या है? इलैक्शन भी तो रेवोल्यूशन का एक तरीका है। बैलट के जरिये रेवोल्यूशन हो सकता है जहां फ्री एंड फेयर इलैक्शन हो सकता है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वहां कोई जीशऊर वायलेंस में कैसे विश्वास करेगा, खास तौर से आठ दस साल तक जेल में रहने के तजुबों के बाद।

मैं समझता हूं कि कोई खतरा नहीं है ला एंड आर्डर को, अगरचें पिछला तजुर्बा हमारा खराब है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप के जरिये श्री बसु से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह अपने रेजोल्यूशन को विदड़ा कर लें। उन का रेजोल्यूशन बहुत ही सीधा-सादा है। शायद उन्हें वक्त नहीं मिला है, वरना वह दो पेज भर सकते थे तो इससे तो कहीं हमारा 'टर्म्स' आफ रेफरेंस ज्यादा वाइड और व्यापक है,

आल-एम्ब्रेसिंग है । मैं समझता हूँ कि वह मुझ से इस बात में सहमत होंगे और इसको वापस लेंगे ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am delighted to see Mr. Mohsin here because he was adorning the Home Ministry then. Clause 30 of the MISA rules of Haryana states that a copy of the MISA rules has to be provided to every detenu as soon as he enters the jail gate. That was never done to me. I had to fight. I could not get it. I was transferred to Tihar jail for a short time when Chaudhry sahib was also there. I asked the Superintendent of Tihar jail to give me a copy of the MISA rules covering detenus in Delhi Administration. I wrote to Mr. Mohsin but there was no reply. I sent first reminder, even then there was no reply. I sent the second reminder and then I got a reply from one Deputy Secretary that they were instructing the Delhi Administration to provide me with the copy of the rules. For your information, Mr. Mohsin, I have not so far received the copy and today you are preaching sermons from to high dais I feel sorry for you. You were spineless carriers of Mrs. Gandhi. You have no right to speak on the Floor of the House.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am not getting angry with him. It is usual with him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon'ble Home Minister in his wisdom has made some observations on my suggestion about arresting Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi. I am am giving a specific instance when I say that on the morning of 26th June Mr. Sanjay Gandhi was responsible for disconnecting the telephone, teleprinter and electric lines in the national dailies in Delhi. Is that not an act of crime? Is that not a cognisable offence justifying arrest and

prosecution. I have given you a concrete instance whereby Sanjay Gandhi could be arrested.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की इजाजत से बताना चाहता हूँ कि संजय गांधी या उन की मां के प्रति यहां कोई साफ्टनेस नहीं बरती जा रही है । अभी चार केसेज में उन को ऐटिसिपेटरी बेल लेनी पड़ी है ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : लेकिन यह ऐक्ट आफ फ्राइड है ।

Then he took to the wheels of an aircraft. He did not have the licence. Is that not a cognisable offence? Then there is Jagota case. What has been done in that case. I can assure you, Chaudhry Sahib, if you get the details from your Ministry about this case both the mother and the son can be netted together at the same time. Mr. Raj Narain has said today in the afternoon that the CBI report on Lalit Narain Mishra's death was a cock and bull story. Who wanted Lalit Narain Mishra to be murdered and killed? He made two or three irresponsible speeches where he said that he was going to be the Prime Minister of India by March. The wife and son of late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra were never heard by the Commission. Give them an opportunity and you will come to know whether that constitutes a cognisable offence or not. Then there is Bansi Lal case. It is not Bansi Lal alone. The Chairman of the Haryana State Electricity Board was his henchman. You may get hold of the special audit report given by the Auditor General and you will know the details. As regards the terms of reference of this Commission, I want to know whether that will include political authorities Mr. Shanti Bhushan is here and he can tell us whether it includes all and sundry. That is what I wanted to know. Then there is one more important thing, that is, that continuation

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

of malpractice and misdeeds which had started prior to 25th of June 1975 should also not be left out. This is a request that I am making to you. The hon. Minister will kindly bear with me. Sitting on the Public Accounts Committee as Chairman for two terms, I have learnt my life's lesson. When I had asked for rags scandal file, Mrs. Gandhi herself sided with these smugglers for a consideration and gave the clearance for 17,000 bales of contraband goods. I wanted the file, but the whole file never came. Part-file came and the file which contained Mrs. Gandhi's own order in writing, was never brought. Chaudhuri Saheb, there are so many ifs and buts. I am glad that you have told the Bihar Government. I want to thank you that Mr. Santosh Rana who has been elected as M.L.A. is going to be released and freed on bail so that he can take oath in West Bengal Assembly and he can do his duty in a manner which befits a society like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since the hon. Minister considers that the scope of the commissions that have been constituted is wide enough—I wish him all good luck—I think that they would be able to deliver the goods. I have no intention of pressing my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments. First, they have to be disposed off. Does the hon. mover want to press his amendments?

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were, by leave, withdrawn

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

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RESOLUTION RE. SUBVERSION OF DEMOCRATIC NORMS BY THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, in the name of God, I move in all humility but with all earnestness the following resolution for the consideration of the House:

"This House deeply deplores the cynical sub-version of democratic norms, the steep erosion of ethical standards and spiritual values, engineered by the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her gang during the dark days of tyranny and terror that followed the Proclamation of emergency on June 25, 1975, pays its heartfelt homage to the innumerable victims and martyrs in the crusade for liberty and freedom which the proclamation sparked throughout the country, places on record, humbly yet joyfully, its profound appreciation of the historic role played by our fearless people, through the ballot-box, in ousting a vile authoritarian regime, and solemnly pledges its earnest endeavour for the speedy accomplishment, in close cooperation with the people and by peaceful, legitimate methods, of a socio-economic revolution, illumined by democratic standards, vivified by socialist ideals, and firmly founded on moral and spiritual values, for which Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose suffered and sacrificed, lived and died, and for which Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan, three years ago, called the nation to battle."

It is a strange coincidence, yet perhaps a very significant coincidence, that it has fallen to my lot to move this Resolution on the eve of the Second anniversary of the Proclamation of emergency. Today is 24th June 1977 and tomorrow will be the 25th. On the eve of that Proclamation all our minds go back to those dark, dismal days which followed

the Proclamation. The Resolution which stands in my name today is fairly wide in its sweep and I seek humbly to take the House with the back to the days of the freedom struggle, that inspiring struggle for freedom in which thousands laid down their lives, and millions suffered and sacrificed for values which they thought would be enshrined permanently in our Constitution, and....

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwar): (South): On a point of order. The hon. Member used the expression in his Resolution: 'Shrimati Indira Gandhi

and her gang....' 'Gang' is unparliamentary.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We have gangmen in the railways; what is wrong in that word?.... (Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. Mr. Kamath may continue his speech next time.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, June 25, 1977/Asadha 4, 1899 (Saka)